ANNALS

OF THE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1954–1955

The Inter-American Conference

The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

The Council and its Organs

The Pan American Union

Specialized Organizations and Conferences

Program of Technical Cooperation

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT • PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSÉ A. MORA, *Secretary General* WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Services. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the government of the country where such a conference is to be held, the technical aid and personnel that such government requests; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository of the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice, but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

Research Assistant: Maryjo S. Carlson

The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

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ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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Report of the Secretary General of the Organization of American States

For the Fiscal Year 1954–1955

I
THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, and determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

No Inter-American Conference was held during the period covered by the fiscal year 1954–55. In the respective chapters of this report mention is made of the status of the work and duties entrusted by the Tenth Inter-American Conference, held in Caracas, from March 1 to 28, 1954, to the Council, its organs, the Specialized Organizations, and other agencies forming part of the Organization.

II
THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is held in order to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American states, and to serve as Organ of Consultation.

No Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held during the period covered by the fiscal year 1954–55. It should be noted, however, that the Council of the Organization, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, took cognizance of certain differences that arose between two member states and adopted resolutions thereon.

Costa Rica-Nicaragua Situation

On January 11, 1955, the Council of the Organization convoked a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to serve as Organ of Consultation, as provided by the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. The request for convocation was made by the Government of Costa Rica because of a situation that had arisen between that country and Nicaragua. At the time the Council decided to convoke the meeting it agreed to set the place and date in due time and to act provisionally as Organ of Consultation, in accordance with Article 12 of the Rio Treaty. A Committee composed of the Representatives of Mexico (Chairman), Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, and the United States was appointed to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the pertinent facts. The Committee left for Costa Rica and Nicaragua on Wednesday, January 12. Meanwhile, on that same day, the Council studied a request from

Costa Rica for military assistance and approved the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the petition and the information that the Government of Costa Rica has just presented, requesting military assistance; and

CONSIDERING that yesterday a Committee was appointed to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the facts pertaining to the situation described by the Government of Costa Rica,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Chairman of the Council to communicate by cable with the Investigating Committee, requesting it to submit, on an urgent basis, as soon as it arrives in Costa Rica, a preliminary report on the situation existing in the territory of that Republic, in order to enable the Council to reach the decision that should be adopted in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

2. To request the American governments that they take the necessary measures to prevent the use of their territories for any military action against the government of another state.

3. To request the governments that are in a position to do so that they place at the disposal of the Investigating Committee aircraft to make, in the name of the Committee and under its supervision, pacific observation flights over the regions affected by the present situation, with prior notification by the Chairman of the Council to the governments whose territories are traversed.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay placed aircraft at the disposal of the Investigating Committee. The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua also offered to furnish aircraft for the purpose mentioned in the January 12 resolution. The Committee began its investigations in Costa Rica on January 13 and at once began its reports to the Council on the progress of its work.

Based on the communications received from the Committee on January 13 and 14, the Council approved the following resolution on January 14:

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consul tion,

HAVING NOTED the cablegrams sent from S José, Costa Rica, by the Investigating Commit in compliance with the request for informat contained in point 1 of the resolution of Janu 12, 1955;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the increas seriousness of the present situation which affe the integrity, the sovereignty and the politi independence of Costa Rica; and

REAFFIRMING the continuing determination the American states to maintain the peace,

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn the acts of intervention of wh Costa Rica is victim and call attention to the gr presumption that there exist violations of int national treaties in force.

2. To issue a formal request to all the Americ governments to strengthen the measures that t have taken in this case, and especially to the G ernment of Nicaragua in view of the fact that Investigating Committee indicates in its most cent cabled report that a substantial part of elements of war is entering through the north boundary of the territory of Costa Rica.

3. To request the Investigating Committee send observers to all the airports in the region volved in the situation, as well as to any pl that might be utilized for the transportation military forces or matériel to Costa Rica, for purpose of determining the origin of such for and matériel.

4. To request the governments, without pre dice to the authority conferred in Article 12 of Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistan to give consideration to the date and seat of Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

In order to centralize and coordinate numerous activities of a military natu the Investigating Committee established Committee of Military Experts that w requested to carry out, subject to t approval of the Investigating Committ a system of pacific air and land observati flights and to investigate any act of forei intervention in the conflict. As a result communications received on January 15 a 16 from the Governments of Costa Ri and Nicaragua and from the Investigati Committee, the Council held two meeti on Sunday, January 16, one in the morni

nd the other in the afternoon. The fol-wing resolution was approved at the first f these meetings:

The Council of the Organization of American ates, acting provisionally as Organ of Consulta-on,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the petition presented the Delegation of Costa Rica; and considering e reports received from the Investigating Com-ittee of the Council, acting provisionally as Or-n of Consultation, according to which the Gov-nment of Costa Rica does not have the necessary rcraft or arms to defend itself against attacks by reign aircraft of the type that is now being re-ived by the revolutionary forces;

NOTING that the Government of Costa Rica is gotiating the purchase of aircraft; and

BEARING IN MIND the statement of the Delega-on of the United States to the effect that if the ouncil so requested, it would comply with the quest received from the Government of Costa ica for the purchase of aircraft,

ESOLVES:

To request the governments of the member ates of the Organization to expedite the orders r the purchase of aircraft that Costa Rica may ve placed with them.

At the second meeting held on January 6 the Council approved another resolution, hich reads as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American ates, acting provisionally as Organ of Consulta-on,

ONSIDERING:

The communication from the Government of sta Rica dated January 15, 1955;

The third communication from the Chairman the Investigating Committee dated January 14, 55; and

The telegram sent yesterday to the Chairman the Council by His Excellency Dr. Oscar Sevilla casa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua,

ESOLVES:

To request the Investigating Committee that, accordance with the wishes expressed by the overnments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it oceed with utmost urgency to prepare in con-ltation with the said governments and to put to effect through the military advisers of the mmittee a plan for effective surveillance of the mmon frontier of the two countries, reporting as equently as is necessary to the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, regarding the fulfillment of its mission.

In compliance with this resolution, the Investigating Committee prepared a plan for the surveillance of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan frontier, which plan was in effect from 12 o'clock noon, January 20, to 6 a. m., January 25.

At the request of the Nicaraguan Government, the Council met again on January 20. After hearing statements by the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and taking into consideration the most recent communications from the Investigating Committee, the Council requested the Committee to report to it, on an urgent basis, on the charge made by the Government of Nicaragua to the effect that two aircraft of the Government of Costa Rica had crossed the border between the two countries and also on the application of the plan for surveillance.

The measures taken by the Council acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation and by its Investigating Committee, which were accepted by the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, proved effective. The Committee was able to return to Washington on January 28, and there it proceeded to prepare a detailed report, which it presented to the Council on February 18. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report, the Council approved the following resolutions on February 24:

I

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

HAVING SEEN the report submitted by the Investigating Committee, appointed pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the resolution approved by the Council on January 11, 1955, in response to the request of the Government of Costa Rica,

DECLARES:

That in the resolution of January 14, 1955, the

Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, taking into consideration the increasing seriousness of the situation that was affecting the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, and the political independence of Costa Rica, condemned the acts of intervention of which that Republic was the victim.

That since the aforesaid international situation has developed favorably, it is unnecessary to apply the additional measures set forth in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, in order to defend the inviolability, the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, and the political independence of Costa Rica; and

STATES:

Its deep concern over the carrying out of international acts such as those that affected the State of Costa Rica, and its firm desire that events of this nature not be repeated within the inter-American system.

Its satisfaction that the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, and the political independence of Costa Rica have been preserved, thanks to the measures adopted by the Organization of American States and accepted by the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

II

WHEREAS:

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua signed, at the Pan American Union, on February 21, 1949, a Pact of Amity through which the American Treaty of Pacific Settlement, signed in Bogotá in 1948, was put into effect between these two Republics;

These Governments ratified the afore-mentioned Treaty in 1948, but have not yet appointed the members of the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation that it is incumbent upon them to name so that the aforesaid Commission may take action in the settlement of their differences;

In accordance with Article IV of the Pact of Amity, the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua undertook to adopt, in cases contemplated in the Convention on the Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, measures for the control and supervision of frontiers, as well as any other measure intended to prevent the organization or existence of any revolutionary movement against the government of either of the two Parties in the territory of the other; and

According to the report of the Investigating Committee, a considerable number of the forces that participated in the armed attacks against the Government of Costa Rica were interned Nicaraguan territory, together with the arr equipment, and war matériel they carried,

The Council of the Organization of Americ States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consul tion,

RESOLVES:

1. To make a cordial appeal to the Governme of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to appoint their spective members of the Commission of Investi tion and Conciliation that it is incumbent u them to name according to Article XVII of aforesaid American Treaty on Pacific Settleme and furthermore to facilitate in every way organization and functioning of that Commiss and to utilize it in the settlement of their cont versies.

2. To urge that the necessary measures taken to prevent the elements that have been terned from organizing themselves, or carry out illegal activities that might endanger gc relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

3. To make a cordial appeal to the Gove ments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua regarding desirability that both sign the bilateral agreeme mentioned in Article IV of the Pact of Amity to the best manner of putting into practice provisions of the Convention on the Duties a Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, cases contemplated by that Convention, so t it may be applied immediately whenever a sit tion of this kind arises, in the manner provided in the said agreement, especially with respect measures for the control and supervision of fr tiers, as well as with respect to any other measu intended to prevent the organization or existe of any revolutionary movement against the G ernment of either of the two Parties in the te tory of the other", and taking specific prior me ures to prevent asylees from engaging in activit that would endanger good relations between two countries.

4. To recommend likewise that the necess measures be taken to prevent the preparation terroristic acts in the territory of either Pa against the government of the other.

5. To recommend, as a general measure sirable for all the member states, the improveme of national systems for controlling the ille traffic in arms and ammunition and also the eff tive application of the recommendation contai in Resolution XI of the Inter-American Confere for the Maintenance of Continental Peace a Security that "no stipulation of the Treaty r any of the obligations created under it should

erpreted as justifying excessive armaments or y be invoked as a reason for the creation or intenance of armaments or armed forces be- nd those required for common defense in the erest of peace and security."

6. To express its opinion that the time for the mber states to consider whether to fix the site d date or to cancel the Meeting of Consultation Ministers of Foreign Affairs, referred to in the olution adopted on January 11 by the Council the Organization, would be after the Bilateral reement mentioned in the Pact of Amity has en signed and the Commission of Investigation d Conciliation contemplated in the American eaty on Pacific Settlement has been established.

III

HEREAS:

The resolutions approved today are inspired by e firm desire to achieve, as soon as possible, the establishment of most cordial and friendly rela- ns between the Governments of Costa Rica and caragua;

It is highly desirable to cooperate with the rties for the purpose of assisting them to attain at noble purpose;

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua ve furnished effective cooperation to the In- stigating Committee in its work; and

Although the Investigating Committee has sub- tted its report, it is advisable for the military servers to continue, for such time as may be cessary, to furnish their valuable information vices,

The Council of the Organization of American ates, acting provisionally as Organ of Consulta- n,

SOLVES:

1. To terminate the activities of the Investigat- Committee of the Council, acting provisionally Organ of Consultation.

2. To establish a Special Committee of the uncil, acting provisionally as Organ of Consul- ion, to be composed of nine members, for the rpose of offering its cooperation to the Repre- ntatives of the Governments of Costa Rica and caragua in carrying out the pertinent provi- ns of Resolution II approved today, especially th regard to the preparation of the Bilateral reement set forth in the Pact of Amity, and the ablishment of the Commission of Investigation d Conciliation contemplated in the American eaty on Pacific Settlement.

3. To recommend to the Special Committee of e Council that it maintain military observers so that the service of military observation that has been furnished heretofore may continue without interruption.

4. To thank the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the assistance they have given to the Investigating Committee and to express the confidence that they will likewise aid the work of the committee that will be established by virtue of this resolution.

IV

IN VIEW OF the decision taken today, in which the Council resolved to terminate the functions of the Investigating Committee appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of the resolution approved on January 11, 1955,

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

RESOLVES:

1. To extend a vote of appreciation for the work of the Investigating Committee and to express its thanks for the valuable services rendered by the Committee members, Ambassadors Luis Quintanilla, of Mexico, Chairman; John C. Dreier, of the United States; José R. Chiriboga, of Ecuador; Fernando Lobo, of Brazil; and Guillermo Enciso Velloso, of Paraguay; and also by the diplomatic and military advisers who accompanied the Committee.

2. To thank in particular the Governments of Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States, for their generous contribution in placing military personnel at the disposal of the Investigating Committee for the purpose of rendering services of peaceful observation.

3. Also, to give special recognition to the personal work of the military observers, who are carrying out their mission with exemplary efficiency and a lofty American spirit.

The Special Committee that was established in accordance with Resolution III was composed of Representatives of the following countries: Uruguay (Chairman), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States. This Committee met on various occasions, with the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua present, and its Chairman reported orally on the status of its work at the Council's morning meeting on August 4. As a result of this report, the

statements made by the Representatives of the two parties, and views expressed by members of the Council at the aforesaid meeting and at the meeting held in the afternoon of the same day, the Council decided that the Special Committee should draft a report covering the course of the bilateral negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of preparing the Bilateral Agreement provided for in Resolutions II and III of February 24, 1955, and also that, in the light of the views expressed at the afore-mentioned meetings, the Special Committee should submit an opinion as to the advisability of canceling the Meeting of Consultation. The Committee gave its report on September 8 and submitted a draft resolution that was approved by the Council with some changes in form. The resolution, as approved, reads as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Special Committee of Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Cons tation, presented today [September 8, 1955],

RESOLVES:

1. To cancel the call for a Meeting of Consul tion of Ministers of Foreign Affairs that was ma in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty Reciprocal Assistance, in the January 11, 19 resolution of the Council of the Organization; a consequently, to terminate the provisional acti ties of the Council as Organ of Consultation.

2. To retain the Special Committee while negotiations for the signing of the Bilateral Agr ment provided for in the present Pact of Am and in Resolution II approved by this Council February 24, 1955, are in course, so as to enabl to continue to cooperate with the Representati of Costa Rica and Nicaragua whenever they quire such cooperation. The Special Commit shall duly report on this matter to the gove ments, through the Council of the Organizatio

3. To state that it is pleased that the Co mission of Investigation and Conciliation has b established by Costa Rica and Nicaragua and repeat that it is confident the two Parties w utilize the services of the aforesaid Commissi in accordance with the treaties in force betw them.

III

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Council of the Organization of American States is the permanent executive body of the Organization. It is composed of one Representative of each member state, especially appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. In conformity with specific provisions of the Charter, the Council has duties the performance of which affects each of the other organs of the Organization, including the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Pan American Union, the Specialized Conferences, and the Specialized Organizations. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter American Conference or the Meeting Consultation of Ministers of Forei Affairs. The Council may act provisiona as Organ of Consultation until the Meeti of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, convoked accordance with the Inter-American Trea of Reciprocal Assistance or Article 43 of t Charter of the Organization, assembles.

Costa Rica-Nicaragua Situation

During the past year the Council act provisionally as Organ of Consultation a situation that developed between Cos Rica and Nicaragua early in January. T request that the Meeting of Consultati of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be convok

n accordance with Article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was presented by the Government of Costa Rica on January 8 and considered by the Council at special meetings held on January 10 and 11. The resolution approved by the Council on January 11 reads:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING TAKEN COGNIZANCE of the communication presented today by the Ambassador of Costa Rica, in which he gives an account of the events occurring in the last several hours that have aggravated the situation reported yesterday at the special meeting of the Council; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, also, the statements made at yesterday's and today's special meetings,

RESOLVES:

1. To convoke the Organ of Consultation in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

2. To set in due time the place and date of the meeting of the said Organ.

3. To constitute itself and act provisionally as Organ of Consultation, in accordance with Article 12 of the aforesaid Treaty.

4. To authorize the Chairman of the Council to appoint a Committee to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the pertinent facts and submit a report thereon.

5. To request the American governments, particularly those of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, to provide full cooperation in order to facilitate the work of the Committee, which shall begin its task immediately after being constituted.

6. To request the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in compliance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to give full guarantees that they will immediately refrain from performing any act that might aggravate the situation involving the two sister Republics.

7. To inform the Security Council of the United Nations of the text of the present resolution, and of all activities connected with this matter.

The provisional action of the Council as Organ of Consultation in the situation involving Costa Rica and Nicaragua is described in Chapter II, which deals with the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Organization and Functioning of the Council

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

In accordance with the Regulations of the Council, the election of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council took place at the last regular meeting in November, held on November 17. Ambassadors José A. Mora, Representative of Uruguay, and José Ramón Rodríguez, Representative of the Dominican Republic, were elected Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively. Following the retirement of Ambassador Rodríguez from the Council, Ambassador Love O. Léger, the Representative of Haiti, was elected Vice Chairman on May 18, 1955.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Following the election of the new Chairman, the standing committees were set up as follows:

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council, the chairmen or vice chairmen of the committees, and the former Chairmen of the Council (Uruguay, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela)

COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES

Brazil (Chairman), Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Panama

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Colombia (Chairman), Mexico (Vice Chairman), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and the United States

COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Venezuela (Chairman), Argentina (Vice Chairman), Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

United States (Chairman), Chile (Vice Chairman), Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Paraguay

The Special Committees of the Council were composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Peru (Chairman), Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United States, and Venezuela

COMMITTEE ON THE LEO S. ROWE PAN AMERICAN FUND

Peru (Chairman), Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States

COMMITTEE ON THE CUERVO DICTIONARY

Colombia (Chairman), Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela

COMMITTEE ON ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

Chile (Chairman), Haiti (Vice Chairman), Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and the United States

COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL-POLITICAL MATTERS ENTRUSTED TO THE COUNCIL BY THE TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE (RESOLUTIONS XXIX, XCIX, C, CII, CIX)

Mexico (Chairman), Paraguay (Vice Chairman), Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela

COMMITTEE ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELEVENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Ecuador (Chairman), Chile (Vice Chairman), Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and the United States

RETIREMENT AND PENSION COMMITTEE

El Salvador (representing the Council), the Secretary General, a representative of the staff, and the Treasurer of the Pan American Union

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

United States (Chairman), Costa Rica (Vice Chairman), Argentina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Venezuela

On December 15, 1954, the Council reorganized the General Committee so that it is now composed of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council and the chairmen or vice chairmen of the standing and special committees. Former Chairmen of the Council who are still members of that body are invited to participate with voice and vote in the committee's discussions. The Council requested the Committee c Regulations to determine whether the Reg lations of the Council needed to be amend as a result of this reorganization and, if s to propose such changes as would be nece sary.

MEETINGS HELD

From July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, t Council held eight regular meetings, ni special meetings, five protocolary meetin and seven meetings at which it acted pr visionally as Organ of Consultation.

Relations with Inter-American Specializ Organizations

The relations of the Organization American States with the Inter-Americ Specialized Organizations are determined b agreements concluded between the Coun and the respective organization. Accordi to the Charter of the Organization of Ame can States and the aforesaid agreements, t Council has specific attributes with respe to the Specialized Organizations. It is a vised thereon by the Committee on Inte American Organizations and by the Finan Committee with respect to fiscal matte The following are the Specialized Organiz tions: the American International Institu for the Protection of Childhood, the P American Institute of Geography and H tory, the Pan American Sanitary Orga zation, the Inter-American Institute Agricultural Sciences, the Inter-Americ Commission of Women, the Inter-Americ Indian Institute.

During the past year the Council was n called upon to consider any special matte pertaining to relations between the Organiz tion and the Specialized Organizations.

Relations with other Inter-American Orga zations

The Charter of the Organization empow the Council to conclude agreements or c

perative arrangements with American or-anizations—official, semiofficial, nongov-rnmental, national, or international—of ecognized international standing that are ot in the category of Inter-American pecialized Organizations. In previous years he Council has concluded agreements with he Pan American Railway Congress Associ-tion and the Inter American Statistical nstitute, both semiofficial organizations, and has established standards for the mainten-nce of cooperative relations with nongovern-ental organizations. In the past year the ouncil revised the agreement concluded ith the Inter American Statistical Institute n July 1, 1950, and approved the Organiza-on Plan of the Pan American Highway ongresses and that of the Inter-American ravel Congresses.

rganization Plan of the Pan American Highway Congresses

In 1952, the Committee on Inter-Ameri-an Organizations made a study of the Pan merican Highway Congresses as part of the xamination of the status and activities of nter-American agencies that was entrusted the Council by Resolution III of the ogotá Conference and presented a report the Council suggesting the possibility of rganizing a permanent secretariat for the ighway Congresses, of the same type and nder the same conditions as that maintained the Pan American Union for the Inter-merican Travel Congresses. In making is suggestion the Committee took into nsideration the purpose of Resolution III the Bogotá Conference, namely, that an xcessive number of official and semiofficial rganizations should be avoided. The Special an American Highway Congress held in Iexico in 1952 accepted this suggestion nd, at its request, an Interim Committee udied the structure of the Congresses. his Committee resolved to exclude any rmula that would mean the establishment a new institution or organization in the hemisphere and recommended an Organization Plan that would assure the continuity of the Pan American Highway Congresses and provide them with machinery that would function rapidly and efficiently in the interval between Congresses. The Pan American Union was to continue to perform the functions of the permanent secretariat. The Organization Plan recommended by the Interim Committee was approved by the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress, with some amendments, and then by the Council of the Organization. In the report presented to the Council on December 15, 1954, the Committee on Inter-American Organizations stated that the new plan "will not only comply with the provisions of Resolution III of the Bogotá Conference but will also adopt the criterion established by the Council that Specialized Conferences that require technical services and services of secretariat during the intervals between meetings should make arrangements with the Inter-American Specialized Organizations, the organs of the Council of the Organization, or the Pan American Union to make use of their facilities, so as not to be obliged to resort to the creation of new services or offices." The Pan American Highway Congresses, according to the new Plan, are an activity within the Organization of American States with the status of Specialized Conferences.

Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

The present Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses was prepared with that of the Pan American Highway Congresses as a basis and with the same purpose in mind. As in the case of the Organization Plan for the Pan American Highway Congresses, the Committee on Inter-American Organizations reached the conclusion that this Plan was a more acceptable alternative than the creation of a continental

specialized organization. The Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses was approved by the Council of the Organization of American States on December 15, 1954. The aforesaid Plan recognizes these Congresses as Specialized Conferences.

Inter American Statistical Institute

Since July 1, 1950, relations between the Organization of American States and the Institute have been governed by an Agreement concluded by virtue of Resolution IV of the Ninth International Conference of American States. This Agreement established the bases for close cooperation between the two organizations with respect to activities and programs and also for the incorporation of the Secretariat of the Institute into the Pan American Union. Although the Agreement was working out satisfactorily, both parties felt it desirable to revise it in the light of experience. This was done jointly by the Committee on Inter-American Organizations and the Institute, and the Finance Committee was consulted on articles pertaining to finances and work programs. The new Agreement, which was approved by the Council on May 4, 1955, specifically states that the Inter-American Statistical Conferences are Inter-American Specialized Conferences and it has been adapted to the actual status of the Office of Statistics of the Pan American Union. The Office of Statistics was placed directly under the supervision of the Secretary General and it is administered in the manner and in accordance with the procedures established for the administration of the departments of the Pan American Union by their directors. As the office has the functions and responsibilities of general secretariat of the Institute, the Agreement contains provisions that facilitate coordination on the administrative level and the performance of the functions that the Director of the Office carries out as Secretary General of an autonomous inter-American organization and as Chief of the office th performs the statistical services for the P American Union. The office is governed the administrative policies and regulations the Pan American Union in so far as its wo programs and budget are concerned, but the same time provision is made for t special situation with respect to the wo program of the Institute as an autonomo body. The Council has authorized the S retary General of the Organization of Ame can States to sign the Agreement in the na of the Council after it is approved by t Institute.

Instituto Caro y Cuervo

At the meeting of May 18, 1955, at t recommendation of the Committee on t Cuervo Dictionary, the Council request the Committee on Inter-American Orga zations to undertake a study of the bases an agreement between the Organization American States and the Instituto Caro Cuervo, in order to comply with Reso tion XX of the Tenth Inter-American Co ference.

Relations with World Organizations

Agreement between the Oas and Unesco

In view of the fact that the Agreeme concluded in July 1950 between the Oas a Unesco for the training of personnel and t preparation of fundamental education m terial was to expire in December 1954, t Council requested the Committee on Int American Organizations to study the bas for a new agreement between the two orga zations. The draft agreement presented the Committee was approved by the Coun on October 20, 1954. The new Agreeme extends the radius of activity of the Coor nation Committee established under t earlier agreement. Its functions, which we previously limited to seeing that the acti ities of the Latin American Fundament

ducation Center (CREFAL) were harmo-
ously carried on, were extended to include
nsideration, stimulation, and coordination
plans and programs in the field of funda-
ental education in Latin America and
pecially the coordination of the activities
the CREFAL and the Latin American
undamental Education Press, so as to
armonize their work and to avoid duplica-
on of their activities with those of govern-
ents or public or private organizations. The
ommittee likewise examines the proposed
rograms and budgets of the Center and the
ress and is to transmit its comments and
ggestions to UNESCO and to the OAS. In
e Agreement the purposes of CREFAL and
the Press are more clearly stated, and the
ncept of autonomy set forth in the earlier
greement with respect to both organiza-
ons was eliminated by placing CREFAL
nder the authority of the Director-General
UNESCO and the Press under the authority
the Secretary General of the Organization
American States. The Organization of
merican States contributes to this joint
roject by providing annually twenty 19-
nonth fellowships, known as "OAS Fellow-
ips", in the amount of $1,900 each, for
atin American students at CREFAL. Prior
the date of the new Agreement the contri-
ution of the Organization of American
tates, which amounted to $40,000 annually,
as not designated for any specific purpose.

tudies on Juridical-political Matters Entrusted to the Council by the Tenth Inter American Conference

The Tenth Inter-American Conference
pproved various resolutions entrusting to
he Council studies on matters of a juridical-
olitical nature. These Resolutions—XXIX,
CIX, C, CII, CIII, and CIX—were referred to
special committee established by the
Council in April 1954. The committee ap-
ointed a Subcommittee on Human Rights
o which it entrusted the preliminary study
of Resolution XXIX, which states that the Council should continue its studies on the jurisdictional aspects of the protection of human rights, on the basis of existing proposals and studies and in the light of its own experience, analyzing the possibility of the creation of an Inter-American Court for the Protection of Human Rights, with a view to having the matter considered at the Eleventh Inter-American Conference. This subcommittee has been studying both the background material compiled by the Department of International Law on the subject and the steps taken by the Pan American Union to carry out Resolution XXVII of the Caracas Conference, which deals with the strengthening of the system for the protection of human rights.

Preliminary draft statutes for the Inter-American Peace Committee were prepared pursuant to Resolution CII and submitted to the governments with a request that they present their observations on the draft for consideration when the text that is to be duly submitted to the Council for final approval is prepared.

The Council has requested the opinion of the governments with respect to the matters treated in Resolutions XCIX (Possibility of Revising the Pact of Bogotá) and C (Inter-American Court of Justice).

Resolutions CIII (Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife) and CIX (Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice) will be studied in due course by the special committee of the Council.

Activities of the Council with respect to Inter-American Conferences

GENERAL POLICY ON REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

In accordance with the procedure approved by the Council in May 1953, communications received by the Council inviting it to be represented at international meetings

were transmitted to the General Committee, to enable it to consider the character and nature of the meetings and to report to the Council with the proper recommendations. The experience of the General Committee showed that it was a difficult and delicate matter to establish such distinctions among meetings as would enable the committee to recommend to the Council whether or not it should be represented. The question of having the Council represented at such meetings, in view of that body's representative and collective nature, was an even more difficult and more delicate matter than that of establishing distinctions between meetings. Moreover, the General Committee kept in mind that the Pan American Union usually sends technical experts to the conferences and meetings that deal with subjects relating to its work program. This enables the Union to better perform its duties as technical secretariat of the Council and its three technical organs. From the preceding considerations, among others, the committee concluded that it was desirable to establish the general policy that the Council should not send representatives to international meetings and conferences and that these considerations should apply with equal validity to the organs of the Council. The decision of the Council to this effect appears in the resolution approved on June 22, 1955, which reads as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American States

HAVING SEEN:

The Report on the policy to be followed with respect to communications received by the Council inviting it to be represented at international meetings, submitted by the General Committee; and

CONSIDERING:

The difficulties inherent in providing for such representation,

RESOLVES:

1. To state that the Council is adopting the general policy of not sending representatives to international meetings and conferences.

2. To authorize the Chairman of the Council, in replying to communications received by the Council inviting it to be represented at intt national meetings and conferences, to follow general policy set forth in paragraph 1 of this re lution.

3. To revoke any prior measure taken by Council that is in conflict with this resolution.

4. To recommend this general policy to technical organs: the Inter-American Econor and Social Council, the Inter-American Council Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Coun

SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS

During the past year the following Sp cialized Conferences were held: Sixth P American Highway Congress, Tenth P American Child Congress, Fourteenth P American Sanitary Conference, Third Inte American Indian Congress, and Third Inte American Statistical Conference.

The Council has proceeded with the pre arations for the Inter-American Meeting Ministers of Education, which was postpon until 1955, and for the Conference on t Conservation of Natural Resources: T Continental Shelf and Marine Waters, whi is to be held in 1956, both of which a classified as Specialized Conferences. T Council approved the Agenda of the first these meetings and submitted to the gover ments for consideration the preliminar draft agenda of the latter, which had bee prepared by the Committee on Inter-Amer can Conferences. The Council accepted t offer of the Government of the Dominica Republic that Ciudad Trujillo be the seat the Conference on the Conservation Natural Resources: The Continental She and Marine Waters.

The Council recognized the Inter-Amer can Port and Harbor Conference as Specialized Conference. Resolution 24/54 the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of t Inter-American Economic and Social Counc provides for the holding of this Conferenc and entrusted the preparation of its agend and regulations to the latter Council. T

onference is to be held in San José, Costa ica, during the first four months of 1956. In accordance with the Organization Plan the Pan American Highway Congresses id that of the Inter-American Travel Conesses, approved by the Council in Decemr 1954, these Congresses are an activity ithin the Organization of American States assified as Specialized Conferences, in acrdance with Articles 93 and 94 of the harter of the Organization, and will be nvoked by the Organization.

ecisions relative to the Organs of the Council

Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The Council revised the Statutes of the ıter-American Economic and Social Coun-l, in accordance with Resolution LXXXVI the Tenth Inter-American Conference, in der to give that body greater flexibility id effectiveness in its work. In carrying out is task, the Council considered, among her suggestions, those contained in the ocument attached to Resolution LXXXVI, ıtitled "Suggestions for the Revision of the atutes of the Inter-American Economic id Social Council" and consulted with the ıter-American Economic and Social Coun-l. The draft Statutes that were prepared y the Committee on Organs of the Council ere submitted to the governments for mment. At the meeting held by the Council the Organization on August 3, 1955, the w Statutes were approved and became fective on that same date.

The Council found it necessary to take veral decisions with respect to the Fourth xtraordinary Meeting of the Inter-Amerin Economic and Social Council (Meeting Ministers of Finance or Economy). It t aside an item of $18,250 to cover the xtraordinary expenses of the aforesaid leeting and authorized the Inter-American conomic and Social Council to extend an invitation to the Government of Canada to send an Observer.

Inter-American Council of Jurists

In Resolution LI, the Tenth Inter-American Conference recommended to the Council of the Organization that, in accordance with Article 62 of the Charter, it study the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists for the purpose of incorporating in that document the provisions indicated in the aforesaid resolution. The Committee on Organs of the Council made a study of the matter and prepared Draft Statutes that are to be studied by the Inter-American Council of Jurists and the Inter-American Juridical Committee. In the light of the observations that they present, the Committee on Organs of the Council will prepare a text of the Statutes which will be submitted to the Council of the Organization for final approval.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of Mexico, the Council of the Organization decided that the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists should be held in the capital of that Republic during the first half of January 1956. The Agenda for the Meeting was prepared by the Committee on Organs of the Council and approved by the Council at its meeting of June 22.

Inter-American Cultural Council

In the report for the fiscal year 1953–54, an account was given of the preparation of the Agenda for the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council and that of the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, both of which were approved by the Council of the Organization on July 23, 1954. These meetings were to have been held in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, beginning October 25, 1954. However, since it was not possible for the Government of Brazil to offer the necessary facilities for holding

these meetings, the Council postponed them to 1955.

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council is to study the rules for the functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action, which the Council approved provisionally on July 23, 1954, so that, in conformity with Article 62 of the Charter, the Cultural Council will be able to present its views with respect to the changes proposed.

Decisions with respect to the Pan American Union

The Charter of the Organization of American States provides that the Council is responsible for the proper discharge by the Pan American Union of the duties assigned to it. It is also the duty of the Council to adopt resolutions that will enable the Secretary General to perform the duties assigned to him by the Charter.

The Budget

At the meeting held on January 19, 1955, the Council approved the budget of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year 19 56, in the amount of $3,565,320. Included this sum is an item of $225,807 for Inter-American Defense Board and anot of $25,873 for reimbursement of the Work Capital Fund of the Pan American Uni The sum for the Pan American Union a covers the expenses of the Secretariats of Inter-American Juridical Committee, Committee for Cultural Action, and Inter-American Commission of Women. A for the first time, items are included travel by members of the staff of the P American Union to their countries of ori and for the financing, jointly with the st of hospitalization and surgical servic

When approving the budget the Cou also decided that the Finance Commit should study a plan contemplating, in various aspects, the possibility of chang or eliminating the present system where reimbursements are made for the payment national income taxes.

IV

THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Most of the activities of the Council during the fiscal year 1954–55 were closely connected with the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Rio de Janeiro, November 22–December 2, 1954, in compliance with Resolution LXVI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference. In the early months of the fiscal year, the Council worked intensively to complete the preparations for the Meeting, which included approval of the Agenda, fixing of the date of the Meeting, and preparation of documents to facilitate the study of the topics to be discussed. Once the Meeting of Ministers was over, the Council took up the task of carrying out the resolutions approved that meeting. Its work during the seco six months of the fiscal year was bas primarily on those resolutions.

Internal Organization of the Council

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

At the meeting of November 4, 1954, t Inter-American Economic and Social Cou cil elected Dr. César A. Bunge, the Rep sentative of Argentina, and Ambassad Armando C. Amador, the Representative Mexico, to serve as Chairman and V Chairman, respectively, for the term office ending in November 1955.

Dr. Bunge resigned as Chairman on June , 1955, for personal reasons, and pursuant the Regulations in force, Ambassador mador, the Vice Chairman, served as hairman for the remainder of the term.

Membership of Committees

Pursuant to Article 44 of the Regulations proved in 1950 and amended in 1952, the hairman appointed the following countries members of the standing committees of e Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil for the year 1954–55:

ommittee on Economic Cooperation
Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, the nited States, and Uruguay

ommittee on Technical Cooperation
Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua, e United States, and Venezuela

ommittee on Social Cooperation
Argentina, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Guatemala, the United States, and enezuela

iaison and Information committee[1]
Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, id Uruguay

xecutive Committee
The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the ouncil and the chairmen and rapporteurs of the ommittees

New Statutes

In accordance with Resolution lxxxvi of ie Tenth Inter-American Conference, the ouncil of the Organization of American tates revised the Statutes of the Inter-merican Economic and Social Council in or-er to give that body "greater flexibility and ffectiveness in carrying out its work." The evision was made in the first instance by the ommittee on Organs of the Council of the rganization of American States. The com-ittee prepared a preliminary draft of the ew Statutes, basing it on the list of sug-estions contained in the above-mentioned resolution of the Tenth Conference, and transmitted the preliminary draft to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in order to obtain its views. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, at its meeting of March 24, 1955, studied a report of its Executive Committee summarizing its views on the preliminary draft Statutes and approved Resolution 5/55, authorizing the transmittal of the report to the Council of the Organization "as an expression of the opinion of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council with respect to the Preliminary Draft Statutes."

The Committee on Organs of the Council of the Organization of American States, taking into account the views of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, prepared the definitive draft statutes, which were transmitted to the governments of the member states pursuant to the resolution of the Council approved on May 18, 1955.

The Council of the Organization studied the comments received from the governments and approved the new Statutes at its meeting of August 3, 1955.

Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

During the first six months of the fiscal year 1954–55, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council was engaged in making preparations for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy convoked in accordance with Resolution lxvi of the Tenth Inter-American Conference. At its meeting of April 9, 1954, the Council appointed an *ad hoc* committee composed of seven of its members to assume responsibility for "all matters related to the organization and operation of the Meeting and the preparation of the documents therefor" (Resolution 11/54). The definitive agenda, prepared by the *ad hoc* committee on the basis of the

[1] New name approved at the meeting of May 12, 1955, for e former "Committee on Cooperation with Other Organiza-ons".

suggestions in the resolution of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, was approved on July 1, 1954, in Resolution 12/54; and in Resolution 13/54 of July 15, 1954, the Council set Monday, November 22, 1954, as the opening date of the meeting, as agreed upon with the Government of Brazil.

In accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions, the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council was held in Rio de Janeiro, from November 22 to December 2, 1954, with delegations from all countries members of the Organization of American States, an observer from the Government of Canada, and representatives from 11 non-American countries.

The Meeting was a milestone of the greatest importance in the field of economic cooperation between the member states of the Organization of American States, and its results have advanced this cooperation and will continue to advance it progressively, for such cooperation is one of the principal objectives sought by the Organization through the Council.

During the last six months of the fiscal year 1954–55, the Council concentrated its efforts on analyzing the resolutions approved by the Ministers of Finance or Economy, and prepared, as a result of this analysis, a work program designed to carry them out. As may be seen below, certain activities included in the program were carried forward to a considerable degree during the period covered by this report.

Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference

Pursuant to Resolution 24/54, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council took steps to organize an Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference; it prepared a provisional agenda, which was submitted in due course to the governments for consideration, and made progress with respect to do mentary material, regulations, and a decis as to the seat of the meeting.

Coordination of Inter-American Transportation Facilities in Time of Emergency

With respect to this problem, which been mentioned in earlier reports, the Co cil, pursuant to Resolution 29/54, took necessary measures to convoke an *ad* committee of qualified technical experts study the data on transportation requ ments and availabilities in the event of emergency, with a view to preparing rec mendations to the governments. In acco ance with Resolution 8/55, approved March 30, 1955, the Inter-American E nomic and Social Council reminded the g ernments that it would be necessary to c voke the *ad hoc* committee of qualif technical experts referred to in Resolut 29/54, and suggested that to that end would be highly desirable for the Council have available the necessary data on t subject.

Inter-American Maritime Transportation

Resolution 30/54 provides for the prep ration of a document recommending me ures to achieve a greater degree of compa bility in the maritime data of the Americ republics. Pursuant to this resolution, t Council entrusted to its secretariat the prep ration of a technical document, which w transmitted, in accordance with Resoluti 7/55 of March 30, 1955, to the Inter Ame can Statistical Institute and discussed sub quently at the Third Inter-American S tistical Conference, held in Petrópolis, Bra in June 1955. This report, together with t comments and any changes that are nec sary, will be transmitted in due course to t American governments.

ter-American Maritime Freight and Insurance Rates

Pursuant to Resolution XIX of the Fourth eeting of Consultation of Ministers of oreign Affairs, the Council established an *l hoc* Committee to study freight and surance rates applicable to inter-American ade. The Committee began its studies on nuary 28, 1952, and issued a report on arch 11, 1952. Among other conclusions, e Committee stated that its study required rtain data and information that were not ailable. The Secretariat of the Council as been gathering and compiling the re-ired information so that the *ad hoc* Com-ittee can continue its work.

Resolution 31/54 of the Fourth Extra-dinary Meeting provides that the *ad hoc* ommittee continue and complete its study ithin one year. For such purpose, the merican republics are requested "to co-erate promptly and effectively, so that the *l hoc* Committee may complete the compila-on of the basic information needed for the lfillment of its mission." For these reasons, e Council plans to convoke a second eeting of the *ad hoc* Committee of Special-ts of the American Republics for the Study Freight and Insurance Rates, to take place October 1955 at the seat of the Council, ovided at least five governments send presentatives.

Establishment of a Special Committee on Bananas of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

Pursuant to Resolution 33/54, which pro-des that a Special Committee on Bananas established, the Council will take steps hold a special meeting, probably in ptember 1955, at which this new com-ittee will be formally installed and may gin its activities.

International Coffee Situation

Resolution 34/54 provides that the Special Committee on Coffee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council should make, through a special subcommittee, a detailed study of the world coffee situation and its prospects for the future. The Subcommittee, at its meetings of April 19 and May 17, 1955, discussed a resolution approved at the Annual Assembly of the Federación Cafetalera Centro América-México-El Caribe (Coffee Growers' Association of Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean), held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from April 10 to 15, 1955, which envisages the possibility of reaching an international agreement on coffee and shows the desire of the member countries of the Federation to participate in a constructive meeting for the conclusion of such an agreement.

Agricultural Prices and Surpluses

Resolution 35/54 provides that the Council shall continue the studies on agricultural surpluses, and also examine the possibility and desirability of planning and coordinating an international system for the administration of reserves. The Council therefore included in its work program a study of the means for the better utilization of agricultural surpluses and another relative to the effects of the accumulation of surpluses on the traditional trade structure. An attempt will be made to coordinate this study with those of other international agencies interested in the same problem, such as the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization.

Terms of Trade

Resolution 37/54 requests the Council to consider the most suitable method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries. In com-

pliance with this request the Council established, pursuant to Resolution 10/55 approved on May 12, 1955, an *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade, which met in Petrópolis, Brazil, in June 1955, simultaneously with the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference. The Committee prepared a report with recommendations, which, together with pertinent comments, will be transmitted in due course to the governments.

General Economic Agreement

Resolution 39/54 provides that steps shall be taken to prepare a general economic agreement for presentation to the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, to be held in Buenos Aires pursuant to Resolution VIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States. To that end, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council appointed a work group, which drew up the bases for the preparation of the draft text of a general economic agreement.

Study of a Plan for an Inter-American Financial Organization

Resolution 62/54 provides for the creation of a committee of experts, composed of representatives of the Central Banks of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and Venezuela, and of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to study and present to the countries members of the Organization of American States a plan for a regional financial organization in accordance with the international financial system. This Committee met in Santiago, Chile, from February 17 to April 15, 1955, pursuant to Resolutions 1/55 of the Council, which designated the meeting place, and 2/55, which set the opening date.

As a result of its studies, the Committee of Experts of Central Banks presented an Explanatory Statement and a Draft Agreement for the Establishment of an Inter-American Bank for Economic Developme

The Executive Committee of the Coun received this documentary material at end of May and voted that its Chairm should send it to the Representatives on Council for transmittal to the governmen Later, at the meeting on June 2, the Coun formally took cognizance of the Draft Agr ment and the Explanatory Statement a set a period of three months, beginning that date, for receiving the comments of governments.

Pursuant to Resolution 62/54, the Int American Economic and Social Coun provided it is deemed proper in the light the work of the Committee of Experts a the comments of the governments, sho convoke a meeting of representatives of member countries, at the end of the thr month period, to decide on the organizat of an inter-American financial system.

Other Resolutions

In addition to the resolutions that ha just been discussed in detail, the Meeting Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Int American Economic and Social Coun approved the following resolutions that being carried out:

26/54, "Improvement of Maritime and Inl Waterway Transportation in the Americas"

28/54, "Promotion and Development of tional Merchant Marines"

44/54, "Development of Inter-American Trac

47/54, "Liberalization of Inter-Latin-Ameri Trade"

48/54, "Preparation of a Multilateral Agr ment for the Establishment of an Entity to courage and Promote Inter-American Cooperat in the Fields of Industrial Technology and P ductivity"

49/54, "Public-Information Campaign by Pan American Union with Respect to Econom Development Problems and Their Solution"

52/54, "Status, Nature, and Financing of Program of Technical Cooperation of the Org ization of American States"

53/54, "Natural Resources: Their Discovery, valuation, and Utilization"
54/54, "Programming of Economic Develop-ent"
55/54, "Measures Tending to Facilitate Trade Raw Materials and Semimanufactured Prod-ts"
56/54, "Measures Designed to Foster Economic evelopment by Means of Programs of Technical ooperation"
57/54, "Financing and Technical Assistance for egional Economic-Integration Projects"

In addition to the above-mentioned reso-tions, the Meeting approved others, which e mainly recommendations to the govern-ents and require no further action by the ouncil.

ther Activities of the Council

In addition to the activities resulting from ie Meeting of Ministers of Finance or conomy, the work of the Inter-American conomic and Social Council included the llowing:

Activities in the Economic Field

Inter-American Specialized Organiza-on for Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and ungsten.—The Tenth Inter-American onference recommended to the Council of ie Organization of American States, in esolution LXXIV, that it study "the desir-ility and possibility of creating an Inter-merican Specialized Organization for lead, opper, zinc, tin, and tungsten." To this id, the Council of the Organization of merican States sought the technical opinion the Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil, which entrusted to its secretariat ie preparation of a study that would serve the basis for its decision thereon.

Installation of the Permanent Execu-ve Committee of the Inter-American ravel Congresses.—The Organization an of the Inter-American Travel Con-esses, prepared by the Fifth Inter-Ameri-n Travel Congress and approved on De-cember 15, 1954, by the Council of the Organization, provides for a Permanent Executive Committee, attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and charged with seeing that the measures taken by those Congresses are carried out. Pursuant to Resolution 6/55 of March 30, 1955, the Council held a special formal meeting on June 20 to install the Permanent Executive Committee. The members of the Committee were Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, and the United States.

The Executive Committee met at the Pan American Union June 20–24, 1955. In its work it covered the eight topics on the approved agenda, which included a study of technical-assistance programs in the field of travel and the cooperation of private entities in the development of the travel industry.

Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.—Pursuant to Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization, and at the request of the Council of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council prepared the Regulations and the Agenda for the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference. The latter Council approved the definitive versions of both documents and transmitted them to the Council of the Organization and to the General Secretariat of the Conference, which was held in Petrópolis, Brazil, from June 9 to 23, 1955.

Activities in the Social Field

Effect of Existing Labor Conditions on the Economies of the Latin American Countries.—This important topic had its origin in Resolution 40/51, approved at the Second Extraordinary Meeting and in Resolution 11/53, approved at the Third Extraordinary Meeting. In order to solve the question of the method to be used in attaining the ends sought in these resolutions, the Council approved a new *modus operandi* on November 4, 1954. According to the new

procedure, the government of each country will designate certain institutions or persons specializing in the subject and representing government, management, and labor to prepare reports based on data previously compiled or resulting from new investigations. The reports received will be analyzed and evaluated by the Secretariat of the Council, which will offer consultative services, including visits of some of its specialists, if these are requested, to the institutions or persons designated by the governments. The first topic chosen for study by this method was "Accident Prevention and Industrial Safety", with the understanding that this study will be the first of a series. Finally, the Secretariat, with additional data compiled by its staff and by other international organizations such as ILO and ECLA, will prepare and publish a report analyzing and evaluating the available data and giving special emphasis to the economic effects of legal provisions and the manner in which these are enforced.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LOW-COST HOUSING.—The *ad hoc* Committee for the Study of the Problem of Low-Cost Housing, convoked by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, met at the Pan American Union from September 14 to 23, 1953, and prepared a document entitled *Problems of Housing of Social Interest.* This document was later studied by the Tenth Inter-American Conference, which, in Resolution XXXIV, welcomed it "in general" and recommended its publication and dissemination "as a genuinely important technical document", with certain additions and changes that it considered pertinent.

After the Conference, the Committee on Social Cooperation studied Resolution XXXIV and presented a report with specific recommendations for the publication of the document, which were approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Resolution 14/54, of July 15, 1954. Pursu to these recommendations, the Division Housing and Planning of the Secreta published and distributed the document, which it added the following appendic (1) statements of delegates to Subcommit 3 (Housing) and to Committee III (So Affairs) of the Tenth Inter-American C ference; (2) resolutions of the Tenth Int American Conference relating to Hous (Resolutions XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI).

MEETINGS OF HOUSING AND PLANNI EXPERTS.—The Committee on Social operation has been studying several matt bearing on inter-American cooperation in field of housing and planning, among th how to carry out the third paragraph Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Int American Conference, which called upon Inter-American Economic and Social Co cil to convoke, at intervals of not more t two years, meetings of housing-and-plann experts. The committee has considered scope and purpose of these meetings of perts, the need of preparing an agenda, a the advisability of counting upon the p sonal participation of the heads and direct of official housing institutions. The co mittee hopes to present to the Cou shortly a recommendation on the nature a date of the first of such meetings.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Committee on Soc Cooperation made a careful study of periodical publications and technical repo prepared by its secretariat, and also of obstacles that have prevented the tim appearance of some of these documents.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATI FOR 1955.—In Resolution 9/55, dated A 28, 1955, the Council approved the Progr of Technical Cooperation of the Organizati of American States for the Calendar Y

955, prepared by the Committee on Technical Cooperation. The Program, with a total udget of $1,710,412, includes the following rojects:

Project No. 10, "Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics"
Project No. 22, "Inter-American Housing Center"
Project No. 26, "Inter-American Rural Normal chool"
Project No. 29, "Pan American Training Center or the Evaluation of Natural Resources"
Project No. 32, "Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services"
Project No. 39, "Technical Education for the mprovement of Agriculture and Rural Life"
Project No. 77, "Pan American Aftosa Center"

In addition to the above projects, the rogram for 1955 includes two additional rojects that have not been started because f lack of funds. They are:

Project No. 23, "Inter-American Centers of dvanced Training for Urban and Regional Planing"
Project No. 81, "Pan American Zoonosis Center"

In Chapter X of this report there is a detailed account of all these projects and the ctivities carried out in the field of technical ooperation.

Future Status of the Inter-American Housing Center.—Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference provides hat in the future "the Inter-American Housng Center shall be called the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center; it shall be of permanent nature, its activities should be trengthened, and it is suggested that it ould be desirable to establish, when circumtances so justify, similar agencies in other laces of the Continent." This resolution is eing studied by the Council of the Organiza- on and by the Inter-American Economic nd Social Council, where a work group is rafting an opinion to be transmitted to the ommittee on Inter-American Organizations f the Council of the Organization.

Study of the Need of Technical Services in the Field of Public Administration.—During the past year, the Public Administration Clearing House concluded its study on the need for technical services in the field of public administration, a project that was carried out on the invitation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. During the fiscal year a mission visited each of the 20 Latin American countries and interviewed more than 500 persons in this field, who represented governments, educational institutions, and private enterprise. The report on the study made, with the recommendations of the Public Administration Clearing House, has been issued in English, and a copy transmitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Miscellaneous Activities

Natural Resources: The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters.—Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference provides that the Council of the Organization of American States should convoke a Specialized Conference "for the purpose of studying as a whole the different aspects of the juridical and economic system governing the submarine shelf, oceanic waters, and their natural resources in the light of present-day scientific knowledge." According to the same resolution, the Council of the Organization of American States should also proceed to a study "of the possibility of establishing in the Galápagos Islands, in agreement with the Government of Ecuador, an Inter-American Oceanographic Institute".

At its meeting of December 15, 1954, the Council of the Organization approved a resolution requesting suggestions for the agenda of this conference from the member states, the Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. The Inter-American Economic

and Social Council approved a list of suggestions on February 24, 1955, and submitted it to the Council of the Organization, which is preparing the definitive agenda.

In compliance with that part of the same resolution which refers to the establishment of an Inter-American Oceanographic Institute in the Galápagos Islands, the Council of the Organization consulted the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on the possibility and advisability of creating such an institution. The latter Council decided to request the technical opinion of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History before issuing its opinion on the matter. As a result of the request, an *ad hoc* committee of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History met in Washington during March 1955. Its report was studied by the Committee on Economic Cooperation, which decided that the creation of the Oceanographic Institute was possible, for which purpose it set up a work group to prepare a study on the technical aspects of the organization, duties, and financing of the Institute.

Protocolary Meeting in Honor of the Minister of Economy and Finance of Costa Rica.—The Inter-American Economic and Social Council held a protocolary meeting in honor of His Excellency Jorge Rossi, Minister of Economy and Finance of Costa Rica, on the occasion of his visit to the Council on June 2, 1955.

Representation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at International Meetings.—During the fiscal year 1954–55, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council accepted invitations to send representatives to the following international gatherings: Special Meeting of the Committee on Economic Cooperation of the Central American Isthmus (San Salvador, May 4 to 9, 1955); Fourth Meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (Santiago, Chile, May 9 and 10, 1955); and Twenty-ninth Session of the International Statistical Institute (Petrópolis, Brazil, June 24 to July 2, 1955).

The general subject of the participation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at international meetings was studied during the period by the Liaison and Information Committee. While the study was being made, the Council of the Organization of American States approved on June 22, 1955, a resolution in which it stated that as a general policy it would not send representatives to international meetings or conferences, and recommended that its technical organs follow the same policy. At the close of the fiscal year, the Economic and Social Council was considering ways and means of complying with this recommendation.

Information.—The Liaison and Information Committee submitted reports on the Council's activities during the first and second quarter of 1955. These reports were approved and transmitted to the Council of the Organization.

The committee also collaborated in the planning of several radio programs on agricultural topics, which were broadcast to Latin America by stations of the Inter-American Network.

V

THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF JURISTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization, the purpose of the Inter-American Council of Jurists is to serve as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the development and codification of public and private international law; and to study the possibility of attaining uniformity in the legislation of the va

ous American countries, insofar as it may ppear desirable.

Although the Council of Jurists meets only hen convoked by the Council of the Organ- ation, the Inter-American Juridical Com- ittee, which, according to the Charter, is its ermanent committee, holds regular meet- gs. At such meetings it not only undertakes ich studies and preparatory work as are ssigned to it by the Council of Jurists but so all work assigned to it by the Inter- merican Conference, the Meeting of Con- ultation, or the Council of the Organization.

The Inter-American Council of Jurists did ot meet during the fiscal year 1954–55. Its hird Meeting will be held in Mexico and is o begin on January 17, 1956. On January 5, 955, the Council of the Organization of merican States approved a draft agenda r this Meeting and, after having consulted ie governments and received observations om several, it approved the final Agenda n June 22, 1955.

The Committee on Organs of the Council the Organization of American States com- leted the work entrusted to it by Resolu- on LI of the Tenth Inter-American Confer- nce—namely, a study of the Statutes of the nter-American Council of Jurists with a iew to the incorporation therein of the rules dopted by the Tenth Inter-American Con- rence with respect to the functioning of the nter-American Juridical Committee. The ouncil of the Organization of American tates decided, at its meeting of January 5, 955, to submit these amendments to the nter-American Council of Jurists and its ermanent committee so that they might ave an opportunity to make such comments ereon as they deemed advisable, in accord- nce with the procedure established by rticle 62 of the Charter of the Organization American States. After receiving the com- ents of the Inter-American Council of rists and its permanent committee with respect to these amendments, the Committee on Organs of the Council is to prepare a new text of the Statutes and submit it to the Council of the Organization for approval.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee worked on the numerous studies it has been asked to prepare, particularly those that are to be presented to the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its forthcoming Meeting in Mexico. During the first half of the fiscal year 1954–55, that is, from July to December 1954, the Juridical Committee held 22 meetings, and during the second half, or from January to June 1955, it held eight meetings.

Resolution LI of the Caracas Conference requested the Juridical Committee to amend its Regulations in accordance with the standards set forth in that resolution and to submit the revised provisions to the Inter-American Council of Jurists. The Committee carried out this task at its meeting of June 11, 1954. Its draft of the amendments will be submitted to the Inter-American Council of Jurists for consideration at the Council's Third Meeting.

The Department of International Law, which is the Secretariat of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, began to make preparations for the Third Meeting of the Council by publishing, in the various official languages, the drafts prepared by the Juridical Committee and commencing the preparation of the handbook to be used by the delegates at the aforesaid Meeting.

At the Third Meeting, the new members of the Juridical Committee will be selected from the respective panels of three jurists that are to be presented by the nine countries selected at the Caracas Conference. These countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela.

Additional information on the activities

of the Inter-American Council of Jurists and its permanent committee, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, is given in the chapter of this report that deals with the work of the Pan American Union (Department of International Law).

VI
THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

As set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the purpose of the Inter-American Cultural Council is "to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding among the American peoples, in order to strengthen the peaceful sentiments that have characterized the evolution of America, through the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural exchange."

The Inter-American Cultural Council did not convene during the fiscal year 1954–55. Its Second Meeting, which had been scheduled for October 1954, in São Paulo, Brazil, was postponed at the request of the Government of that country. Later, the Brazilian Government indicated that it would be unable to provide the necessary facilities for the Meeting. Negotiations have been initiated with the governments of other member states with a view to determining a new place and date for the meeting.

Committee for Cultural Action

The Committee for Cultural Action, with headquarters in Mexico City, functions as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Cultural Council "for the purpose of preparing any studies that the latter may assign to it." During 1954–55, the Committee continued to be composed of representatives of the five member states elected by the Tenth Inter-American Conference: Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States. The chairmanship remained with the Representative of Brazil.

The Committee for Cultural Action held seven regular meetings between July 1 and August 13, 1954, and 44 between December 9, 1954, and June 28, 1955, at which time the Committee declared a recess until after the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

During 1954–55, the Committee prepared eight additional studies, called for by resolutions and recommendations approved at the First Meeting of the Cultural Council. These are: *Estudio sobre colonias estudiantiles vacaciones, Estudio sobre concursos interamericanos de textos de educación cívica, Estudio sobre comunidades de promoción indígena, Carta cultural de América, Estudio sobre revalidación y equivalencia de estudios y títulos, Estudio sobre intercambio de personas, Estudio sobre intercambio de publicaciones* and *Informe sobre la situación de América frente al analfabetismo.* These studies, together with the eight prepared during the previous fiscal year and the *Informe general del Comité de Acción Cultural sobre organización, funcionamiento, actividades y estudios desde su iniciación hasta el presente,* are to be submitted to the Inter-American Cultural Council at its Second Meeting.

The Committee maintained a lively interest in the preparations for that Meeting, urging on several occasions that it be held before the end of 1955 in order that its studies and activities might be reviewed and approved by the Council.

The Government of Mexico continued to provide a number of facilities for the Committee: office space and furniture, supplies and messenger service.

Administrative Secretariat of the Council

The Administrative Secretariat, which functions as a section within the Office of the Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs, was established at the Pan American Union to coordinate activities of that Do

partment and the Committee for Cultural Action, and to maintain liaison between the two entities and with the Representatives on the Cultural Council and the Council of the Organization.

During 1954–55, the Administrative Secretariat carried out its functions of coordination and liaison; published a study of the Committee for Cultural Action; distributed documents and studies to appropriate officials and organizations; and did extensive preparatory work for the Second Meeting of the Cultural Council.

Local Secretariat of the Committee for Cultural Action

This division of the Department of Cultural Affairs was established in Mexico City to provide immediate secretariat services for the representatives on the Committee for Cultural Action.

In addition to purely secretarial aid, the staff has performed the necessary administrative functions of a field office, including the maintenance of relations with the host Government and continuous liaison with headquarters. It has collaborated with technicians and specialists in the preparation of materials needed by the Committee, has done research for the Committee's studies and prepared them for publication, and has drawn up the minutes of the Committee's meetings.

As part of the Sixth Mexican Book Fair, the Secretariat organized and maintained a stand of publications of the Organization of American States which attracted much interest. It also promoted the celebration of Pan American Day in Mexico, making a wide distribution of literature among public schools and other institutions of learning.

VII
THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Pan American Union is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. It performs the duties assigned to it in the Charter and such other duties as may be assigned to it in other inter-American treaties and agreements.

Since the Pan American Union is the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, its activities are closely related to those carried out by most of the organs of the Organization. The Union serves as the Secretariat of the Council of the Organization and, through its respective departments, as secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. Thus, its work during the fiscal year covered by the present report will be largely synonymous with that of the other organs of the Organization.

The work performed during the year 1954–55 by the technical and administrative departments of the Pan American Union is described below.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

The Department's activities during the fiscal year, in its respective fields of responsibility, are described below.

Secretariat Services to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and its Committees

During the course of the year, the Department assisted the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in organizing its meetings and preparing agendas and minutes and carried out other administrative tasks. A total of 22 plenary sessions took place; in addition the following committees were active and met as follows: Executive Committee (34 meetings), Committee on Eco-

nomic Cooperation (36 meetings), Committee on Social Cooperation (19 meetings), Committee on Technical Cooperation (28 meetings), Special Committee on Coffee (three meetings), and Liaison and Information Committee (14 meetings).

Documents for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy

During the first half of the fiscal year, the work of the Department in the economic field largely centered around the preparation of documents for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during November and December 1954. The preliminary agenda for the meeting, which was drawn up at Caracas during the Tenth Inter-American Conference, reflected the concern of the American republics with certain fundamental economic problems in the field of trade and development, and several closely related economic and financial matters. In order to provide background material for the deliberations at Rio, the Secretariat undertook to write and present—translated into three of the official languages of the Organization—the following documents:

The Problem of Instability in Latin American Primary Commodity Markets contains a statistical summary of the unusually high degree of short-term fluctuations in Latin American primary commodity markets in recent decades and a discussion of some of the factors contributing to instability in prices, sales, and exchange receipts. The document includes an analysis of multilateral agreements governing trade in specific commodities; bilateral long-term contracts for primary products; short-term credits through a stabilization fund, as well as increased assistance, from the International Monetary Fund and the United States Export-Import Bank, and, finally, creation of an Inter-American Primary Commodities Commission to study solutions for inter-American commodity problems.

Terms of Trade of Latin America: Their Development and Prospects is devoted to a detailed analysis of the terms of trade of individual Latin American countries and also to the relative movements in the prices of major primary commodities exported by the area as contrasted with prices of imports. The study includes sections dealing with the future prospects of the terms of trade.

Primary Products Surpluses: Measures for Their Disposal contains an analysis of the problem of agricultural surpluses as they affect the economies of the American republics. Commodities of greater importance to the Latin American countries are examined in considerable detail and the implications of the surpluses for the trade and economic well-being of the countries is discussed. The document treats both the problem of continuing production and accumulation of commodities and the problem created by already existing agricultural surpluses.

Inter-American Trade: Measures for Its Expansion covers the central problems of Latin America's international trade and its relation to the growth of the countries' economies. Recent developments in trade, its present structure, and possible future developments in patterns of trade are analyzed at length. Additional topics covered include the relation of trade to the problem of inflation; trade restrictions in Latin America and the United States; the future demand for Latin American commodities; terms of trade; and the interrelation of trade and capital movements.

Foreign Investments in Latin America: Measures for Their Expansion deals with one of the main problems of Latin American economic development: foreign investment and its encouragement. Topics examined

lude the past and present characteristics foreign investment in Latin America; the pital requirements of the countries, and e relationship between investment, trade, d development; the potential contribution development of both private and public reign investment; the factors controlling reign investment and the measures for creasing its flow; the nature and rôle of ding activities by the International Bank Reconstruction and Development and the port-Import Bank.

Inter-American Transportation: Develop- nt and Coordination discusses some of the aritime and inland-water transportation oblems confronting the countries of Latin nerica. The discussion and recommenda- ns cover (*a*) expansion and improvement maritime transportation and inland water- ys in the Americas; (*b*) coordination of er-American transportation facilities in ne of emergency; and (*c*) study of the sys- n of freight and insurance rates in inter- nerican trade.

Study of Inter-American Consultation Pro- dures in Economic and Financial Matters als with the proposal to establish a pro- dure for consultation in economic and ancial matters. The functions of the Inter- nerican Economic and Social Council and e type of inter-American meetings that might promote are examined and com- red with the functions and characteristics the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers Foreign Affairs. Finally, certain compari- ns are made between the Meeting of Con- ltation and the already-existing inter- nerican consultation procedures in onomic and financial matters.

Recopilación y ordenamiento de tratados, nvenciones, resoluciones y recomendaciones bre temas económicos adoptados por las públicas americanas desde 1889 was pre- red in fulfillment of Resolution XC of the enth Inter-American Conference. It in- ides—classified by subject matter—over 400 documents produced by the Inter-American Conferences, Meetings of Consultation, and regular and extraordinary meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and of the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee. Documents approved by Specialized Conferences are omitted. Apart from appropriate subject-matter groupings, the compilation includes a complete listing of inter-American resolutions which permits readily the location of any given document. Because of its length and limitations of time the compilation was presented only in the Spanish language.

Terms of Trade

Resolution 37/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy requested the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to consider methods of establishing "uniform technical bases" for the computation of indexes of the terms of trade of the Latin American republics. At the request of the Committee on Economic Cooperation, the Department prepared a preliminary technical document that served as a basis for a discussion of the question by an *ad hoc* Committee of Experts, appointed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which met in Quitandinha, Brazil, during the month of June 1955, concurrently with the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference. The Committee of Experts, on which five American republics were represented, issued a report with a number of recommendations which the Inter-American Economic and Social Council subsequently approved. The report was ready for transmittal to the governments at the close of the fiscal year.

Draft General Economic Agreement

Upon considering the compilation of inter-American economic resolutions previously mentioned, the Meeting of Ministers of

Finance or Economy approved Resolution 39/54 relating to the preparation of a draft general economic agreement to be submitted "to the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, to be held in the city of Buenos Aires pursuant to Resolution VIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States." The Department cooperated with the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in the preparatory work leading to this draft agreement.

Code of Technical Standards

According to Resolution 55/54 of the Meeting of Ministers, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council is entrusted with undertaking studies leading to "the preparation of a Code of Technical Standards, which will be common to all the American countries, and might serve as a basis for governing the trade in the principal raw materials and semimanufactured products." At the request of the Committee on Economic Cooperation, the Department prepared a study dealing with the development of standards, their importance for international trade and industrial promotion, and the best methods of establishing such standards in each country. In addition arrangements were made for various experts on standards to appear before the Committee and present their views on the subject. This work progressed satisfactorily, and by the end of the fiscal year the Inter-American Economic and Social Council was ready to submit a report to the governments.

Commodities

Work in the field of basic commodities was intensified during the year. The Department cooperated actively with a subcommittee of the Special Committee on Coffee and prepared several memoranda and a draft study on the current situation and future prospects of the coffee industry. These studies were undertaken in fulfillment of Resolu 34/54, which requests the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council to make detailed study of the world coffee situa and its prospects for the future."

In line with Resolution 33/54 which re to the establishment of a Special Commi on Bananas within the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council, the Dep ment gathered a considerable amount of formation and drafted a report for the us the new committee, scheduled to be est lished during the month of September 19

Other commodities under study by rea of tasks undertaken by the Economic Social Council include cacao and metals s as copper, lead, tin, zinc, and tungsten. A in accordance with Resolution 35/54, Department followed developments in field of agricultural prices and surplu attended meetings of specialized commissi of the United Nations and its Food and A culture Organization, and reported peric cally to the respective committees of Inter-American Economic and Social Co cil.

Transportation Problems

The Meeting of Ministers of Finance Economy adopted nine resolutions deal with a wide range of transportation pr lems. The Department has cooperated w the Council in the implementation of th resolutions by undertaking various studi as described in the following paragraphs

In line with Resolution 24/54, which c vokes an Inter-American Port and Harb Conference, the Secretariat prepared a dr agenda and explanatory notes plus seve memoranda discussing the character, tim possible place, and documentation requi for this Conference. At the close of the fis year these documents were under study the Inter-American Economic and Soc Council and its committees.

The important problem of developi

lequate maritime statistics, referred to in esolution 30/54, gave rise to a study which ıggested a procedure for the collection, at a ıtional level, of uniform and comparable atistics on maritime matters. According to decision of the Inter-American Economic ıd Social Council the study was forwarded) the Inter American Statistical Institute)r discussion at the Third Inter-American tatistical Conference. At the close of the scal year the Council had not received as et a report on the results of the discussions ; the Statistical Conference.

The study on coordination of inter-American transportation facilities in time of nergency referred to in Resolution 29/54 rogressed satisfactorily. The Department ntinued collecting data and other informaon for the use of an *ad hoc* committee to e convoked by the Inter-American Ecomic and Social Council in the near future.

The system of inter-American maritime eight and insurance rates mentioned in esolution 31/54 was under intensive study uring the course of the year. The Departent prepared a request for statistical data hich was forwarded to the governments gether with an inventory of the informaon which had already been collected for the *l hoc* Committee of Specialists of the merican Republics for the Study of Freight ıd Insurance Rates. The Committee should ieet in the near future to complete its study ı this question, begun in 1952.

Two other resolutions dealing with the eneral problem of improving maritime and ıland waterway transportation in the mericas (Resolution 26/54) and promoting ıe development of national merchant maıes (Resolution 28/54) were also under udy. The Department compiled informaon and prepared several memoranda for ıe respective committees of the Intermerican Economic and Social Council.

Cooperatives

The Department's activities in the field of cooperatives during the past year were highlighted by two new types of activities which brought the Organization closer to the member countries and should greatly stimulate national efforts for the promotion of the cooperative movement. The first of these was the signing of agreements with the National Bank of Costa Rica and the Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, for the carrying out of pilot projects on rural cooperatives. These national efforts will receive the benefit of technical materials, expert advice, and evaluation from the Department.

The other significant development concerned the impetus given by the Department to national courses on cooperatives through courses for rural school teachers in Chile and for rural leaders in Bolivia. In addition formal requests were received for technicians from the Department to participate in short courses to be given during the coming year in the National Universities of Panama and Costa Rica.

A specialist from the Department visited Costa Rica to assist in the reorganization of the Department of Cooperatives in the National Bank as well as to give a series of lectures on various aspects of the cooperative movement to different groups, under the sponsorship of the same institution.

Four numbers of the bulletin *Cooperativas* were published and considerable progress was made on several other publications in the field of cooperatives, including two manuals, one on the administration and organization of cooperatives and the other on agricultural cooperatives. A comparative study of cooperative legislation in the Americas was prepared in cooperation with the ILO. A special bulletin on the activities of the former trainees of the three centers for leaders of the cooperative movement (Project 16 of the Program of Technical Cooperation) was published in order to show the

significant contribution of this project to the cooperative movement in the various member countries. The end of the year found the study on the agricultural cooperative movement in Argentina about ready for publication and distribution.

The Department gave assistance to the Danish Training Course on Cooperatives, held under the auspices of the UN, ILO, and FAO, by providing a lecturer on cooperatives, who also assisted in the liaison work with the participants from Latin America.

A working paper on statistical aspects of the cooperative movement was prepared for the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, and the Department was represented at the Third International Catholic Congress on Rural Life as well as the related Workshop on Cooperatives, both held in Panama. Cooperation was given to the Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women through the preparation of a special document on the rôle of women in the cooperative movement. The Department was represented at the Nineteenth Biennial Congress of the Cooperative League of the United States.

This past year, as in other years, a significant amount of technical advice and information was given to member countries in the field of cooperatives, both through the visits of technicians from the countries to the Department and through the answering of written requests.

Social Work

The outstanding accomplishment of the Department during the past year in the field of social work was the organization, printing, and distribution of a kit on community organization and development, in Spanish and Portuguese, an activity shared with the UN and UNESCO. Using as its core a publication of the Department on community organization for social welfare, also issued during this last year, to which the 25 separate items in the kit were carefully related, t project is making a significant contributi towards the solution of one of the outstan ing problems in the field of welfare broug to the attention of the Secretariat, name the lack of technical material in the la guages of the member countries.

Progress on other publications to me the need for materials, such as the course group work, was necessarily hampered order to complete the work connected wi the kit on community organization and c velopment. Despite this, an excellent stu on trends in social work training in Lat America was prepared, which also constitut the chapter on Latin America in a world-wi study of the UN. One of the numbers in t series on community organization, *T Community Center in Rural Life*, was pu lished, and its preparation in French almost complete.

Work on two issues of the new periodic *Servicio Social Interamericano* was unde taken during the year, and the first numb recently reached the stage of publication.

Another approach to the problem of la of technical materials was the preparation a glossary of the 50 most-used terms in soci work. This was prepared and circulated the member countries for their commen and suggestions. Material was collected f the sixth edition of the social-service dire tory covering the schools of social wor professional associations and periodicals Latin America. A survey of the training r sources in United States and Canadia schools of social work, which might be used b students in the member countries, w undertaken.

Direct assistance to member countries reflected in the help given during the pa year to Brazil in the reorganization of t social-work section of SESI (Social Service Industry), an entity sponsored and finance by employers. The schools of social work Guatemala and El Salvador requested a

eived help on their community-organiza-
n programs by means of consultation in
e first case, and short courses in the other
tance.

A great deal of informal and valuable
istance to the social-welfare services of
mber countries was given through visits to
e Department of technicians who had
me to the United States for additional
hnical training.

The Department attended three import-
t meetings in the United States dealing
th welfare problems, the most important
these being the Eighty-second National
nference of Social Work, held in San
ancisco, at which the Department made a
ostantial contribution by participating in
panel discussion and preparing a special
per on "The Place of Social Work in
dustry". The Tenth Pan American Child
ngress, held in Panama, received the full
operation of the Department, through the
eparation of a document on "Social Work
d the Family" as well as in the administra-
e organization of the meeting. In addition,
e Secretary General sent his personal
presentative and a technician from the
partment to head one of the discussion
ups.

Workers' Education

The Department's efforts to promote edu-
tional programs for workers in the member
untries were assisted greatly by a visit
ceived from over 200 labor leaders and
bor officials from 16 member countries
ring the course of their stay in the United
ates under the auspices of that country's
chnical-assistance program.

The visits of these leaders and officials
ve the Department an opportunity not
ly to explain the techniques used to pro-
ote the objectives of the Charter for the
nefit of the workers, but also to dissem-
ate information about the entire Organiza-
n and its work.

The past year saw a continuation of the bulletin *Educación Social del Trabajador* with the preparation and publication of four additional numbers. Technical assistance in the organization of labor institutes given in the previous year (short courses for workers given with the help of technicians on such matters as productivity, housing, educational techniques, etc., chosen preferably in accordance with the wishes of the workers themselves) provided the basis for the preparation of two new publications covering experiences in Brazil and El Salvador. The one dealing with El Salvador was published, and a translation was made. The other one, concerning Brazil, should be published in the near future, as should another on education in worker-employer relations, covering a program in Puerto Rico.

A document on workers' education was prepared for the Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and the Department was represented, as in past years, at the National Conference of Workers' Education, held in New York.

Migration

The emphasis of the Department's activities in the field of migration during the past year was on the preparation of a series of studies, for which the field work and other preliminary steps had been completed during the previous year. The study on the rural exodus in Venezuela was finished, and its publication was almost completed by the end of the year. The data obtained in Venezuela on the social and economic effects of foreign immigration into that country was analyzed, the necessary charts were prepared, and the text completed.

Another study on internal migration movements in Costa Rica was ready for publication, and the member countries were consulted on their interest in providing facilities for the second field study on the causes and effects of the rural exodus.

Work was begun on two directories in the field of migration: one showing the organization and functions of migration and colonization offices in Latin America, and the other a listing of specialists. Questionnaires to obtain the necessary information were sent to a large number of offices and specialists in the member countries.

The Department was represented, during the past year, at two meetings in the field of migration, both held in New York, namely, the meeting of the Working Group of the International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration and the Fifth International Conference on Migration. The Department's representative discussed the activities of the OAS, especially those dealing with migration, at these meetings. A document on the cultural integration of immigrants in Venezuela was prepared for the use of the Seventh Session of the Technical Working Group on Migration, of the ILO.

LABOR

During the past year the Department assisted the Committee on Social Cooperation of I-A Ecosoc in its reconsideration of various resolutions calling upon the Department to study the economic effects of certain labor legislation. It was finally decided that the most appropriate field in which to begin this class of studies was that of industrial safety and accident prevention. In accordance with this decision, the member countries were consulted on their interest in doing a study of the economic effect of programs of industrial safety and accident prevention, either with their own technicians or with help from the Department. On the basis of replies received, it was decided to send a technician to Guatemala to assist that country in the preparation of the study, and for the same technician to consult with officials in Costa Rica who are planning a similar undertaking using their own technicians.

The Department began work on a study the Constitutions of the member states order to prepare a comparative analysis their contents dealing with labor. The D partment also saw the need for a comp hensive vocabulary of labor terminology Spanish, with English equivalents, and wo was begun on this project.

A technician of the Department attend the Latin American Seminar on the Utili tion of Women's Work, convoked by t ILO in Lima, Peru, and two documents w prepared for use at this meeting, one on t constitutional norms, rights, guarantees a social protection relating to women's work Latin America and the other on the ec nomic, social, and cultural status of wom in the Andean countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Department maintained its interest this important field, and was represented the Fifth Session of the Inter-American Co ference on Social Security, which took pla in Caracas in March 1955. At this meetin the Department stressed the need for clos cooperation between the General Secretari of the Permanent Inter-American Committ on Social Security—the executive body of t Conference—and the various technical di sions of this Department as well as wi Specialized Inter-American Organizatio such as the Pan American Sanitary Burea The Department offered its help in the carr ing out of various technical programs in t field of social security so that its efforts mig complement those of the Committee's Secr tariat rather than compete with or duplica them.

TENTH SESSION OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSIO OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Department was represented for t first time at the Tenth Session of the Soci Commission of the Economic and Soci Council of the United Nations, from May to 20, 1955.

Inter-American Housing Center

The Pan American Union is responsible or the direction and execution of the Inter-American Housing Center, and the Inter-American Centers for Advanced Training for Urban and Regional Planning, under Projects 22 and 23 of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States.

The Inter-American Housing Center began its fourth regular training course on March 7, 1955, with the participation of 27 trainees. Twenty-five of these, from American countries, received scholarships from the Organization of American States; one, from the Gold Coast, was sponsored by the United Nations, and one was sent by the Government of Nigeria.

The training course began, as in previous years, with an initial general orientation period. This is followed by basic housing courses and seminars; an integrated study of a community; and in the last period of the school year, individual research on work specially prepared by the students on various aspects of the housing problem.

Invited by the Center, a certain number of technicians and experts connected with housing agencies of various countries assisted in carrying out the training courses by giving lectures and classes on subjects related to housing.

The Center continued its publication program with the translation of technical documents and the publication and distribution of new work. Its Scientific Communications Service fulfills its purpose of providing technical material in Spanish to housing agencies, schools, and professionals interested in this type of technical studies. This service, as well as the consultative work, constantly extends the Center's radius of action.

In cooperation with official agencies of the Government of Colombia, the Center conducted seminars and studies on community development; housing rehabilitation; rehabilitation of rural towns and courses on construction of simple rural houses; planning and programming of new neighborhood units in areas affected by industrialization; experimental work on new construction methods; and research in local materials such as bamboo and asphalt and the application of stabilized earth. Research and experimental work on new methods and materials was carried on in collaboration with two experts sent by the United Nations. The laboratory equipment was substantially increased through the shipment of supplies made by the United Nations.

As part of its regional activities the Center gave consulting services to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, in Turrialba, Costa Rica, in connection with its project for the construction of a main building as well as rural houses. Furthermore, in collaboration with the United Nations, consulting services were rendered to the Universidad Central of Quito, Ecuador, on the installation of a testing laboratory.

The Center participated directly in the preparation and direction of the seminar on housing through non-profit organizations, which took place in Copenhagen. The Inter-American Housing Center also participated in the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference and the session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

One of the specialists of the Center, at the request of the United Nations, participated in research work carried on by a group of experts in Copenhagen.

During the year, research grants which had been given to Panama and Peru were completed; work on the grant given to Mexico was continued, and a new one initiated in Chile.

Housing and Planning Bulletin

Publication of the 12-page information bulletin *Vivienda y Planeamiento* continues

on a bimonthly basis. Four numbers of the bulletin were published—two of them double issues—and were distributed to housing and planning institutions, to educational and research agencies, to professional associations in Latin America and the United States, and to professionals and persons who requested it. The various numbers of the bulletin included technical articles, news related to the development of housing and planning programs in various countries, book reviews, and news of inter-American events in the field of community development. The bulletin was received very favorably. Many articles of general interest were reproduced in national technical magazines.

Revised Edition of "Low-Cost Housing in Latin America"

The first report with this title was published in 1943. The interest aroused by this study made necessary the search for a formula to give a more permanent character to the publication of material therein contained. As a consequence a new draft was prepared in 1947 and published in 1949. The present revision was first included in the 1952–53 work program and was started in the fiscal year 1953–54. Its purpose is to make available to the governments and to Latin American agencies an up-to-date report on the problems of housing of social interest in Latin America, together with solutions offered by each country. During the interval of several years between the 1949 edition and the present revision, the picture of housing in the Continent has changed substantially and many new activities in this field have been developed by existing and new agencies of the member governments. Consequently, the assembly and classification of this new material represents a major research undertaking. During the past year a great deal of statistical and factual information has served to prepare the drafts which refer to housing programs of nine countries, establishing thereby the basis for the preparati of a more complete manuscript.

Final Edition of "Problems of Housi of Social Interest"

In compliance with Resolution XXXIV the Tenth Inter-American Conference, whi recommends the publication and distributi of the report of the *ad hoc* Committee for t Study of Low-Cost Housing this report w edited in English and Spanish with modific tions suggested by the same resolution. T study gives emphasis to the most importa characteristics of the housing deficit of Lat America and presents various approaches solutions. It analyzes, at the same time, t building process, systems of financing, and t steps which have been taken for the cooper tive use of available inter-American technic and financial resources. It formulates, fu ther, a series of specific recommendatio suggesting effective action for the bette ment of housing conditions of the peoples Latin America, at a national as well as a international level. The publication w widely distributed in all member countri of the Organization of American States. T Division of Housing and Planning has r ceived many commendatory letters on th report.

Technical Advisory Services

One of the objectives of the Division Housing and Planning is to serve as a cent of technical assistance, information, an liaison to public or private agencies an institutions of the member states of th Organization of American States, either b replying to requests for information or b actual field work.

During the fiscal year 1954–55 the princ pal services and technical advice include advisory missions to Panama, Haiti, th Dominican Republic, and Colombia.

On June 21, 1954, the Ambassador Panama submitted a request of his Goverr

ent to obtain the services of a technical ission of the Pan American Union for his untry, in order to formulate national pro- ams of urban and regional planning. The chnical mission of the Division carried out s work in Panama over a period of six eeks. Subsequently it prepared an ample port titled *Planificación urbana y regional Panamá*, which was officially submitted the Panamanian Government in May of 955.

The Chief of the Housing and Town and ountry Planning Section of the United ations requested the services of a technician the Division to advise the Government of aiti on the reconstruction of the areas evastated by the hurricane of 1954, giving mphasis to the application of aided self- lp and mutual help methods. The tech- cian from the Division stayed six weeks Haiti.

On January 6, 1955, the Secretary General pproved a request made by the Delegation the Dominican Republic to send an ad- sory mission on city planning to that untry. On February 16, the Chief of the ivision departed for Ciudad Trujillo, where e stayed until the latter part of March, dvising the Administrative Council of the istrict of Santo Domingo. Statistical data nd pertinent documents were studied, and terviews were held with Government and istrict officials and with various profession- s. Following an analysis of the background, report was written including recommenda- ons for the future growth of the capital city nd measures for the preparation of a master lan as well as administrative and legal de- ices to carry it out.

In reply to a request made by the Ambas- ador of Colombia to the Organization of merican States, an advisory mission on ousing and urban planning was sent to the chool of Architecture of the Universidad del alle. This mission was carried out by one of ne technicians of the Division during the months of May and June of 1955. The first aspect to be considered in the request referred to the guiding of a study on the pilot plan for Palmira, which was given in a contract to the Universidad del Valle by the Municipality of that city. With the collaboration of the authorities and of the students a sample survey was organized in order to establish the sanitary and social conditions of the inhabitants and housing of Palmira. The advice of the Division was extended also to the preparation of a study program comprising an intensive course on housing and another on theoretical and practical city planning. In addition, a series of lectures was given on various aspects of the physical planning process, such as urban analysis, master plans, and tools of effectuation.

At the same time the mission extended its advisory services to the Oficina del Plan Regulador in Cali. In a report handed to the Mayor of Cali, the Division proposed some administrative measures that should be adopted immediately in order to expedite the work of the Oficina del Plan Regulador, and also pointed out the administrative requirements of a legal and technical nature needed to complete the studies of the physical growth of the city and its metropolitan area.

In addition the technical mission collaborated with the Oficina del Plan Regulador of Barranquilla submitting a report with recommendations on the hiring of consultants for the continuation of studies already undertaken by the Oficina, and on the need to establish a Planning Commission in charge of final decisions in matters pertaining to city planning.

Furthermore, the Division carried out various studies as the result of technical research or working documents for various specialized congresses and meetings. Among these documents mention may be made of a study on the *Renewal of Urban Communities*, which served as a working document at the

Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities; another study titled *Background of Proposals for Inter-American Cooperation in the Financing of Housing*, which was prepared for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; and a paper on the *Statistical Needs of Housing Programs of Social Interest*, which served as a reference document in the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference. Among the technical studies carried out as a result of specific missions to member countries the following may be mentioned: *Planificación urbana y regional en Panamá, Informe sobre el desarrollo urbano de Ciudad Trujillo, Asesoría de la Organización de los Estados Americanos a la Oficina del Plan Regulador de Cali, Programa de estudios de vivienda y urbanismo para la Universidad del Valle*, and *Programa para el Plan Piloto de Palmira.*

Staff members of the Division gave informative talks on the Organization of American States activities in the fields of housing and planning to officials of Foreign Ministries and to groups of labor leaders of various member countries.

Statistics

This past fiscal year saw a continuation of activity in the fields of census and sampling techniques, statistical education, statistical organization and administration, statistical vocabulary, and agricultural, demographic, health, industrial, and international-trade statistics. The journal *Estadística* was published regularly, and requests for statistical data, materials, and methods were filled continually. Fundamentally, the past year may be characterized as one in which intensive labors were directed towards the preparation of the inter-American statistical meetings which were held in Quitandinha, Petrópolis, Brazil, in June 1955.

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference was the intergovernmental gatheri of the inter-American statistical meeting Technical documentation for it was extensi (about 225 documents) and included n only all the technical fields of the current pr gram, but also fields in which the Division not currently working. The First Session the Committee on Statistical Education, t Third Session of the Committee on Improv ment of National Statistics, and the Thi General Assembly of Members of the Int American Statistical Institute were also he at that time.

Progress in the technical work related statistical organization and administrati was attained. The pamphlet on Honduras, part of the revised series on "Statistic Activities of the American Nations", w published, and preparation of the texts f the remaining countries was notably a vanced. Technical consultations on t science of statistical administration we supplied to governments.

The two experimental projects—on vit statistics in Venezuela and on hospital stati tics in Guatemala—were continued. Als the Division participated in the Inter-Ame can Seminar on Civil Registry in Santiag Chile.

Operations in statistical education we very active in the past year. The secon course of the Inter-American Trainin Center for Economic and Financial Stati tics in Santiago, Chile, closed with 45 grad ates, and the third course commenced wi 83 students. The Central American Cour in Statistics, in El Salvador, continued i activities, and 22 students finished the fir course. Thirty new students enrolled for t second course. Documents for the Fir Session of the Committee on Statistic Education were prepared, and translation into Spanish were made of *Introduction Mathematical Statistics*, by Paul Hoel, an *Statistics for Sociologists*, by Hagood an Price, for publication as part of the "Inte

merican Textbook Series on Theoretical
id Applied Statistics".

Economic statistics included agricultural
atistical consultations to governments and
ie publication of *Anotaciones sobre el estado*
las estadísticas agropecuarias en los países
nericanos. Developmental work in method-
ogy of industrial statistics was advanced in
ie past year. In international trade statis-
cs, aside from assistance to the Subcom-
ittee on Central American Commerce on
ternational commodity classification and
chnical classification advice to other coun-
ies, work continued on the study of
atistical discrepancies in international-
ade data. The I-A Ecosoc project on
reign trade statistical compilation con-
nued with the appearance of the first bulle-
n of a series, *International Trade of the*
merican States, which covered the Haitian
ade for 1945 through 1950. Additional
iblications for this series are in preparation.

An *ad hoc* meeting of census experts was
ld for the purpose of preparing a Pro-
sional Plan for the Program of the Decen-
al Census of America which will be taken
1960. Planning for agricultural, industrial,
opulation, and housing censuses on inter-
itionally comparable bases was advanced.

Estadística, the journal of the Inter
merican Statistical Institute, was published
ch quarter of the year. The issues had vary-
g contents of subject matter of technical
terest to statisticians of the Hemisphere.
he *Progress Report of the Inter American*
atistical Institute for the Period July 1, 1953
June 30, 1954 appeared as a supplement to
ie journal.

The reference center of the Division for
atistical materials, data, and methods
Focal Point for Statistical Information)
ntinued its activities, including accession
id cataloguing of statistical publications as
ell as assistance to the library of the Inter-
merican Training Center for Economic and
inancial Statistics. The fifth edition of the *Directory of Statistical Personnel in the American Nations* was published in June 1955.

Regular functions, including direct consultation with national statistical offices, statistical aid to other offices in the Pan American Union, and training of Latin American statisticians in the Division of Statistics, were carried on.

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference was the climax of an active year of labor. It highlighted the progress which has been achieved since 1950 and pointed the direction of statistical activities for the coming years.

Tourist-Travel Promotion

In its dual capacity as Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses and the Pan American Highway Congresses, the Travel Division has worked actively in the preparation and distribution of all documentation pertaining to these Specialized Conferences, particularly with a view toward the adoption and implementation of their recommendations either by the governments or by private enterprise, as the case may be.

Once the respective Organization Plans were approved by the Council of the Organization of American States, arrangements were made to install a Permanent Executive Committee for each one of these Specialized Conferences, and for the organization and operation of the Technical Committees proposed in the above-mentioned basic instruments. The Secretariat collaborated actively in the organization, formal installation, and deliberations of the initial meetings of both groups, namely, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses, in Mexico (February 1955) and the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, in Washington (June 1955), and prepared special reports and working papers for both these

meetings. Subsequently, it published and distributed the respective final acts.

The Travel Division continued its technical advisory services and contacts among organizations and institutions interested in inter-American tourist-travel promotion. It also continued providing special assistance to travel-promotion agencies and other organizations in planning excursions or trips to different countries. With regard to its liaison activities, the Secretariat attended a number of assemblies, the most important of which are the following: Sixth Pan American Highway Congress, Caracas, July 1954; Fourteenth Annual Assembly of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs and General Assembly of the International Automobile Federation, Buenos Aires, October 1954; National Association of Travel Organizations, New York, November 1954; World Affairs Council, lecture delivered, December 1954; World Touring and Automobile Organization, Washington, May 1955; Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses, Mexico, February 1955; and Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, Washington, June 1955.

One of the most active services of the Division was that of direct information given to individuals, requested in person or by correspondence, a service which increases in direct ratio to the growth of international tourist travel between the United States and the Latin American republics.

During the year the Travel Division issued *The Pan American Highway System*, an illustrated booklet which has had great demand among the many North Americans interested in touring the Latin American countries in their own automobiles, as well as two new travel promotion booklets of the "Visit" Series, Chile and Paraguay; revised and reissued the exhausted edition of *Visit Brazil*, and completed the texts of *Visit Peru* and *Visit Panama*, which are now ready for the printers. To the directories hotels of Mexico and of Central America, Pa ama, and the West Indies, which were ready in circulation, two new hotel director of South America were added, one of the we coast countries and another of the east coa In addition to the above-mentioned pub cations, the Travel Division, with the colla oration of the Consulates in New York, pu lished a revised edition of the booklet *H quirements for the Entry of United Sta Tourists into the Latin American Republi*

Permanent Executive Committee of th Inter-American Travel Congresses

The Council of the Organization American States having duly approved t Organization Plan of the Inter-Americ Travel Congresses, proposed by the Fif of the series, held in Panama City in Ju of 1954, the Inter-American Economic a Social Council was entrusted with the ta of installing the Permanent Executive Co mittee, which, in accordance with the r spective Organization Plan, is to function the interval between Congresses. Thus, June 20, 1955, the Permanent Executi Committee was officially installed at a spec plenary session of the Inter-American Ec nomic and Social Council, and immediate thereafter the Committee opened its fi meeting which lasted through June 24. Th meeting was attended by special represent tives of the five member countries, name Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, a the United States. Mr. Eduardo Dibós, Re resentative of Peru, was elected Chairman the Committee.

As a result of its discussions, the Perm nent Executive Committee approved reso tions and votes related to many subjec outstanding among them the followi technical assistance and cooperation; simp fication of the requirements affecting ci aviation in America and simplification requirements for ship passenger manifest

rsonal travel documents; regional travel ngresses; membership and quorum of the chnical Committees in accordance with e Organization Plan, and priorities for eir work; organization of the Sixth Inter-nerican Travel Congress, and general rk program of the Permanent Executive mmittee relative to the promotion or plementation of the resolutions of the ter-American Travel Congresses.

xth Pan American Highway Congress

With an agenda which included considera-n of fundamental problems in every aspect highway engineering as well as of inter-nerican cooperation in planning and fi-ncing the completion of the Pan American ighway System, and a set of regulations, th documents duly approved by the ter-American Economic and Social Coun-, the Sixth Pan American Highway Con-ess met in Caracas, Venezuela, from ly 11 to 23, 1954, with delegations from l countries members of the Organization of nerican States, except Costa Rica and uatemala. As of special significance, it may noted that, among those in attendance re the Ministers of Public Works or evelopment of Chile, Nicaragua, Panama, d Paraguay, several National Highway irectors, and numerous technical experts, nong them representatives of the Inter-nerican Federation of Automobile Clubs, e International Road Federation, and the nerican Road Builders' Association, pri-te organizations which maintain coopera-e relations with the Organization of Amer-n States.

The Congress undertook, as its main jective, the preparation of an Organization an which would assure the continuity of ese Specialized Conferences and provide em with machinery that would function pidly and effectively in the interval be-een Congresses. The Organization Plan, proposed, would establish a Permanent Executive Committee, attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and made up, for the initial terms, of representatives of seven countries, namely Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and the United States, hosts to the first five Congresses; Venezuela, seat of the Sixth Congress, and Panama, selected as seat for the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress to be held in 1957. It also called for the creation of four Technical Committees of Experts to study specific problems, as follows: *a*) Development of Government Highway Agencies; *b*) Planning; *c*) Financing; and *d*) Terminology. The seats of these Technical Committees were assigned to Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, and Argentina, respectively. In addition to the foregoing, a Permanent Secretariat was established at the Pan American Union, as central headquarters of the Congresses.

Furthermore, the Organization Plan, which was duly approved by the Council of the Organization of American States on December 15, 1954, contains provisions relative to the organization and operation of the Congresses; relations with the Organization of American States; cooperation with national highway departments, etc.; and participation by private enterprise.

The Travel Division, which had been acting as Permanent Secretariat since the Special Highway Congress (Mexico, 1952), submitted to the Sixth Congress a report on the Pan American Highway System, including a brief statement on the evolution of the project and a compilation of data on the current status of the route in the various Latin American republics, as well as the proceedings and reports of the Technical Committee and the Executive Committee which had functioned on an interim basis.

The Congress adopted 55 resolutions in all. Outstanding among them because of their probable impact on inter-American cooperation in the highway field were, in addition to the above-mentioned Organiza-

tion Plan, a recommendation on the Darien region and adjacent territory to the effect that an expedition of technical experts, authorized and jointly promoted by the Republics of Panama and Colombia, be organized as soon as possible, with the assistance of the other American countries that wish to sponsor the undertaking. Significantly, nine delegation chairmen immediately stated that their respective governments would cooperate in carrying out the undertaking. Panama and Colombia had already reported that their governments had authorized the expedition in question and would support it as fully as possible.

Other important resolutions of the Sixth Congress are specific recommendations to the American governments relative to standards for the general route of the Pan American Highway System; criteria to be used in planning national and international highway networks; uniform specifications; road signs and identification of the Pan American Highway; highway traffic regulations and enforcement thereof. Equally important, insofar as they would contribute to the complete integration of the System, are resolutions on the Gulf and Caribbean tourist circuits and the recommendations on highway financing.

Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses

This body held its first meeting from February 21 to 28, 1955, in Mexico City, with representatives of Argentina, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States in attendance. The special representative designated by Brazil had to cancel his trip at the last minute. Others present were observers sent by the Colombian Government (matters of special interest to it were up for discussion), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, and the International Road Federation. The Pan American Union's Travel Division, in its capacity as Permanent Secretariat, was represented by the Chief and its Highway Specialist.

The meeting was presided over by the Representative of Mexico, for this country had been awarded the chairmanship by the Committee members at the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress.

Following a reading of reports on the current status of the Pan American Highway System, in general, and the unfinished sections thereof, in particular, and after careful examination of all manner of data, ideas, and opinions submitted by the delegates, observers, and technicians present, the Permanent Executive Committee adopted various resolutions, some of particular importance, such as the ones on the Gulf and Caribbean circuits; the expedition to Darien and adjacent zones in Colombia; completion of the missing links in the Pan American Highway System; program of work of the Technical Committees of Experts, etc. Other decisions taken were to request the Council of the Organization of American States to invite the Canadian Government to future Pan American Highway Congresses, beginning with the Seventh; and to hold the next meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee at the Pan American Union, Washington, during April 1956.

Notice was taken of the efforts being made within the United States Congress to obtain an appropriation of 75 million dollars for the purpose of completing, within a period of three or four years, the section of the Pan American Highway from the Mexico-Guatemala border to the Panama Canal. As to the Darien problem, a Subcommittee of three (Panama, Colombia, and the United States) was designated to make a preliminary study and prepare a report which might

ve as a basis for the formal expedition ended to select a practical route for the hway through that region. The Darien committee was to meet in Panama, gust 25 to 27, 1955, at the invitation of t country's Government.

partment of International Law

General Legal Services

The Department of International Law, ing through its two Divisions—Law and eaties, and Conferences and Organiza-ns—has the general responsibility of hand-g the wide variety of legal problems with ich the Pan American Union is presented he performance of its functions as General retariat of the Organization of American tes. The Department cooperated con-uously throughout the year with the ncil of the Organization and its various manent and special committees; kept a ord of the ratification of multilateral l bilateral treaties and received the ruments of ratification of various treaties l conventions deposited with the Pan erican Union; carried out the duties of retariat of the Inter-American Council Jurists and cooperated with the work he Inter-American Juridical Committee; red special services to Inter-American cialized Conferences and to Inter-Ameri- Specialized Organizations, particularly Inter-American Commission of Women; l maintained close contact with the offices the United Nations engaged in parallel l activities. In addition to these activi-, the Department continued to render l services to the staff of the Pan Ameri- Union and to the members of delegations the Organization of American States. ails of these activities follow under arate headings.

Cooperation with the Council of the Oas

The Department of International Law lent its services to various committees of the Council of the Organization of American States in legal matters and matters relating to conferences or organizations.

The Division of Law and Treaties collaborated in particular with the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters of the Council of the Organization of American States and its Subcommittee on Human Rights, the Committee on Organs of the Council, and the Committee on the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund. It aided the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters in the work of revising the Statute of the Inter-American Peace Committee and, for the Subcommittee on Human Rights, it prepared a comprehensive memorandum providing background information for a forthcoming study. With respect to the Committee on Organs of the Council, the Division provided background information and prepared drafts of reports to help that committee in its work of amending the Statutes of the three technical organs of the Council of the Organization of American States, in accordance with the resolutions on this matter approved at the Caracas Conference. The Division's work with the Committee on the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund consisted of furnishing legal advice on various occasions.

The Division of Conferences and Organizations acted as the technical secretariat for the Committees on Inter-American Conferences and on Inter-American Organizations, of the Council of the Organization of American States.

In many cases the services provided by the Department of International Law called for the preparation of memoranda and draft reports and regulations, as well as the compilation of documents and background material.

In September 1954, the functions and staff of the Council Secretariat Section of the Division of Conferences and Organizations were transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary General.

Cooperation with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The function of serving as secretariat to the Liaison and Information Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council was assigned to the Division of Conferences and Organizations. Since March 1955, the Chief of the Division and the Editor of the *Annals of the Organization of American States* have served, respectively, as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of this committee. They have been preparing the required reports and memoranda, taking the minutes of the weekly meetings, and discharging other secretariat duties. The Division has also lent its services to other committees of the Economic and Social Council.

Inter-American Treaties and Conventions

Several inter-American treaties were ratified, and instruments of ratification deposited with the Pan American Union, during the past year.

Guatemala deposited its instrument of ratification of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1947, with the reservation made by its Government at the time it ratified this treaty. With the depositing of Guatemala's instrument of ratification on April 6, 1955, all the member countries of the Organization of American States became, and now are, parties to the Rio Treaty.

On April 6, 1955, the Government of Guatemala also deposited its instrument of ratification of the Charter of the Organization of American States, with the reservation made by the Government at the time it ratified the Charter.

The status of the Charter at the end the fiscal year is shown in the following of ratifications.

SIGNATORY COUNTRIES	DATE OF DEPOSIT INSTRUMENT O RATIFICATION
Argentina	—
Bolivia	October 18, 1950
Brazil	March 13, 1950
Chile	June 5, 1953
Colombia	December 13, 1951
Costa Rica	November 16, 1948
Cuba	July 16, 1952
Dominican Republic	April 22, 1949
Ecuador	December 28, 1950
El Salvador	September 11, 1950
Guatemala*	April 6, 1955
Haiti	March 28, 1951
Honduras	February 7, 1950
Mexico	November 23, 1948
Nicaragua	July 26, 1950
Panama	March 22, 1951
Paraguay	May 3, 1950
Peru*	February 12, 1954
United States*	June 19, 1951
Uruguay	—
Venezuela	December 29, 1951

* Ratified with a reservation

As for other treaties and conventi instruments of ratification were depos by the countries indicated below:

Convention on the Regulation of Inter-Amer Automotive Traffic, 1943:
Ecuador, August 2, 1954
Inter-American Convention on the Granting Civil Rights to Women, 1948:
Mexico, August 11, 1954
Additional Protocol to the Pan American Sani Code, 1952:
Mexico, August 11, 1954
Haiti, August 31, 1954
Brazil, February 24, 1955
Basic Agreement on the Institute of Nutritio Central America and Panama, 1953:
El Salvador August 17, 1954
Nicaragua, December 10, 1954
Convention on Diplomatic Asylum, 1954:
El Salvador, September 20, 1954
Venezuela, December 29, 1954

Haiti, February 18, 1955
Costa Rica, February 24, 1955
nvention on Territorial Asylum, 1954:
El Salvador, September 20, 1954
Venezuela, December 29, 1954
Haiti, February 18, 1955
Costa Rica, February 24, 1955
nvention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, 1954:
Venezuela, December 29, 1954
Haiti, February 18, 1955
er-American Convention on the Rights of the uthor in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works, 1946:
Chile, January 14, 1955

On October 6, 1954, the Dominican Republic denounced the Convention on Asylum d the Convention on Political Asylum, ned at the Sixth and the Seventh Interional Conferences of American States, pectively.

By the virtue of Resolution LVII approved the Seventh International Conference of nerican States, the Pan American Union blishes periodically a pamphlet showing status of the various inter-American aties and conventions under the title *Status he Pan American Treaties and Conventions.* addition, the Department of International w publishes a volume containing more tailed information, which, therefore, supments the afore-mentioned pamphlet.

ERVICES TO THE COUNCIL OF JURISTS AND COOPERATION WITH THE JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

The Department of International Law, its capacity as Secretariat of the Interherican Council of Jurists, continued to ry out the work assigned to it by resolutns approved by the Council at its Second eeting, held at Buenos Aires, in 1953. is work is closely related to the activities the Inter-American Juridical Committee, manent committee of the Inter-American uncil of Jurists.

During the past year, the Juridical Committee prepared a Second Draft of the Uniform Law on International Commercial Arbitration, a Draft Convention on Extradition, and a draft *Report on the Juridical Effect of Reservations to Multilateral Treaties.*

The Department of International Law published these documents in the various official languages and sent copies to the governments of the member states.

The report on the juridical effect of reservations to multilateral treaties was requested of the Juridical Committee by the Council of the Organization of American States. The Tenth Inter-American Conference requested the Committee to prepare the Draft Convention on Extradition. The topic of international commercial arbitration was entrusted to the Juridical Committee by the Inter-American Council of Jurists to be studied as part of the plan adopted by the Council at its First Meeting for the development and codification of public international law and private international law and the attainment of uniformity of legislation among the American states. In accordance with the procedure established by this plan, the Pan American Union sent to the governments the first draft prepared by the Juridical Committee and requested them to make such observations as they deemed pertinent, within a period of three months. The observations sent to the Pan American Union by various governments were transmitted to the Juridical Committee, and the latter, basing its work on these observations, proceeded to prepare a second draft.

The drafts mentioned above, plus one already prepared on judicial procedures and another on territorial waters and related questions, which the Juridical Committee is to prepare in accordance with a request made of it by the Council of the Organization of American States, will be submitted to the Inter-American Council of Jurists for consideration at its Third Meeting, to be held in Mexico early in 1956.

The Department of International Law has been in close touch with the Juridical Committee for the purpose of making preparations for, and taking appropriate action with respect to, this Meeting. The Department has also started to work on a handbook for the use of the delegates to the Meeting.

The Department of International Law has likewise been in contact with the Juridical Committee for the purpose of aiding it in carrying out the work plan proposed by the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its Second Meeting and, more recently, by the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

Special Conference Services

Throughout 1954–55, cooperation in the conference field was a major item of the work load of the Division of Conferences and Organizations. The Office of the Chief played an active part in scheduling and organizing 19 meetings (among others, four Inter-American Specialized Conferences, the annual Assembly of one Inter-American Specialized Organization, and the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council), assisting in such matters as the drafting of regulations and agenda, the estimation of secretariat requirements and conference costs, the recruitment of secretariat personnel, and arrangements for space, equipment, and other physical requisites. In addition, correspondence and preliminary reports relating to these and many other meetings were drafted by the same office.

During the fiscal year, Division members participated as observers, advisers, or secretariat personnel in two Inter-American Specialized Conferences, the above-mentioned Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and 11 other meetings. A notable feature under the head of direct conference participation was the increasingly valuable interpreting service rendered by Division members.

Postconference activities included t preparation of various documents, t expansion and reclassification of the regu conference files, and the daily distribution pertinent information, orally or in the fo of articles, reports, and memoranda. Spec note should be made of two prelimina memoranda—one deals with standards Inter-American Specialized Conferences a the other is a list of nongovernmen technical meetings held in the Americ countries during the past 10 years—wh were prepared as a first step toward co pliance with Resolutions LV and LVI of t Tenth Inter-American Conference. Ea in the fiscal year, the Division assum certain responsibilities formerly assigned conference documents officers in connect with the archives of meetings. Under t direction of the Records Manageme Specialist of the Pan American Union, Division employee compiled, classified, a stored the archives of the Ninth Inter tional Conference of American States, t Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Minist of Foreign Affairs, the First Meeting of t Cultural Council, the First and Seco Meetings of the Council of Jurists, t Sixth Pan American Highway Congre and the Tenth Inter-American Conferen A general subject index was prepared for t archives of the last-named conferen

Language Services

The Translation Section has provided t Council of the Organization of Americ States and its technical organs with varic language services. This included the trans tion into the four official languages of mo than 7,000 pages during the fiscal ye The services of several members of the st of the Section were made available to t secretariat of the Sixth Pan American Hig way Congress. The Section also served as language-services coordinating center

ıer official inter-American conferences and ;etings.

Publications of the Department

Annals of the Organization of American States.—This quarterly publication, ued in separate English, Spanish, Portuese, and French editions, is designed, as name implies, to provide a source of iable information on the activities of the ganization of American States. It contains icial documentary material on each of the gans composing the Organization, inding the texts of all decisions of the Interıerican Conference, the Meeting of Contation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Council and its three technical organs ıter-American Economic and Social Coun- Inter-American Council of Jurists, and er-American Cultural Council), and the er-American Specialized Conferences. ıerever necessary, these texts are accomıied by quotations from relevant reports by other material explaining their backound and implications. Also included are olutions of various administrative and hnical bodies forming part of the Spelized Organizations and information on cially sponsored inter-American meetings t, although not classified as "Specialized nferences", are considered of interest to reader. Finally, the first number of each rly volume contains the definitive text he Annual Report of the Secretary Gen- l for the latest complete fiscal year. The 4 volume included a Special Number on Tenth Inter-American Conference, in lition to the four usual issues.

The French and Portuguese editions are ıted in Haiti and Brazil, respectively, and Spanish in Mexico. The English edition rinted in the United States.

Law and Treaty" Series.—The Detment of International Law published the owing numbers in this series: *Status of ı American Treaties and Conventions* (four languages) and *Inter-American Treaties and Conventions—Signatures, Ratifications, and Deposits, with Explanatory Notes* (English only).

"Statements of Laws".—Two revised editions were published during the fiscal year, but at its close three additional volumes were complete and in the hands of the Printing Division. The activity in this series, and the status corresponding to each country, are indicated below:

Argentina	Supplement No. 2 being prepared by the author.
Bolivia	Revised edition completed, but not yet published.
Brazil	Revised edition published.
Chile	Revised edition nearing completion.
Colombia	Supplement being prepared by author.
Costa Rica	Supplement deferred because of important changes pending.
Cuba	Revised edition being prepared by the author.
Dominican Republic	Supplement being prepared by the author.
Ecuador	Revised edition published.
El Salvador	Arrangements completed with a new author to prepare manuscript for original edition.
Guatemala	Supplement deferred because of important changes pending.
Haiti	Revised edition completed but not yet published.
Honduras	Revised edition deferred because of important changes pending.
Mexico	Revised edition being translated.
Nicaragua	Revised edition being prepared by the author.
Panama	Supplement being prepared by the author.
Paraguay	Supplement being prepared by the author.
Peru	Revised edition completed but not yet published.
Uruguay	Supplement No. 2 being prepared by the author.
Venezuela	Revised edition being prepared by the author.

"Inter-American Council of Jurists" Series.—The following documents in this

series were published during the year: *Comparative Study of the Bustamante Code, the Montevideo Treaties, and the "Restatement of the Law of Conflict of Laws"* (English and French); *Draft Uniform Law on International Commercial Arbitration* (French); *Second Draft Uniform Law on International Commercial Arbitration* (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish); *Draft Convention on Extradition* (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish); and *Report on the Juridical Effect of Reservations to Multilateral Treaties* (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish).

"Conferences and Organizations" Series.—During 1954–55, 14 new numbers of the "Conferences and Organizations" Series were issued—four in English, two in French, three in Portuguese, and five in Spanish. Of these new numbers, the majority are final acts of Inter-American Specialized Conferences, a few are basic documents of organizations included within the structure of the Organization of American States, and one is the *Report of the Pan American Union on the Tenth Inter-American Conference.* At the close of the fiscal year, 12 more numbers of this series were in press or in preparation, notably the Spanish edition of the Proceedings of the Tenth Conference, a six-volume project.

Early in the fiscal year, special attention was given to remedying omissions in the old "Congresses and Conferences" Series. Five final acts of early Pan American Child Congresses were translated into English or Spanish and published as new numbers of the Series, and the English final act of another Child Congress was reissued, with the result that the Pan American Union was able to supply the Tenth Congress (held in February 1955) with a complete set of background material in the two languages.

The quarterly list *Forthcoming Inter-American Conferences and Meetings* continued to appear throughout 1954–55, in Spanish and English.

Special Publications.—In addition to the publications in the above-mentio series, the Division of Law and Trea prepared for printing the second supplem in Spanish, to the volume on the treat conventions, and resolutions of Internatic Conferences of American States published the Carnegie Endowment for Internatic Peace. This supplement covers the per 1945–54. Before the Tenth Inter-Ameri Conference was held, the Venezuelan G ernment very generously paid the cost reproducing the Spanish edition of original volume and the first supplem It has offered also to finance the publicat of the second supplement in spanish. addition to the documents, the supplem has a cumulative index covering the th volumes. It is hoped that this publicat will be out by the latter part of 1955.

The Division of Law and Treaties a prepared a volume entitled *Applications the Inter-American Treaty of Recipro Assistance, 1948–1955,* which contains introduction describing the inter-Ameri system of peace and security and how operates within the world system. T purpose of this work is to provide, in single volume, the documents covering various instances, up to 1955, in which Treaty has been applied, so as to enable governments and the members of the Cou of the Organization to study precedents is hoped that this volume will be ready distribution late in 1955.

The Division of Law and Treaties has a published the third English edition of pamphlet *The Organization of Ameri States and the United Nations.* The sec Portuguese edition is ready for publicati

Legal Assistance to the Staff of t Pan American Union and to the Delegations to the Organization

The Division of Law and Treaties ser the staff of the Pan American Union and delegations to the Organization of Ameri

ates by giving legal advice and informa-
on, preparing documents, facilitating the
suance of passports and visas, and handling
oblems of immigration, privileges and
munities, and similar matters.

For the purpose of providing officials and
aff members of the Pan American Union,
ecialized Organizations, and inter-Ameri-
n agencies working in the field of technical
sistance with adequate identification while
aveling on official missions, the Division
epared an "Official Travel Document"
ntaining general information on the Or-
nization of American States and on the
arer.

The document does not replace the na-
nal passport in any case in which the law
a country requires that document. Its
e has effectively aided officials and staff
embers of the Organization of American
ates on their official missions.

By the end of the fiscal year covered in
is report, 15 countries had agreed to visa
is document.

Relations with the United Nations and Other International Organizations

Cooperative relations between the De-
rtment of International Law and offices of
e United Nations functioning in the same
ld were continued this year. The Depart-
ent of International Law received docu-
ents relative to studies carried out by the
ternational Law Commission of the United
ations, and the Department, on its part,
nt to the United Nations copies of the
cuments prepared by the Inter-American
ridical Committee and by the Inter-Amer-
an Council of Jurists. By special arrange-
ent with the United Nations, copies of the
udies of the International Law Commis-
on are sent directly to the Juridical Com-
ittee at Rio de Janeiro.

The Director of the Department also
ntributed, as he has done in the past, to
e *Yearbook on Human Rights* published by the United Nations. The Division of Conferences and Organizations was requested on several occasions to provide the United Nations with documents and information with respect to inter-American conferences and organizations. It also made the necessary arrangements for representatives of the Pan American Union to participate in meetings of the United Nations and a number of its specialized agencies.

The Division of Conferences and Organizations continued to act also as center of liaison, information, and secretariat services for agencies of the Organization of American States and other organizations interested in inter-American affairs.

Services of this kind were extended in connection with seven cooperative agreements and arrangements concluded during the year between the Organization of American States or its Council and the following agencies: Association of American Writers and Artists, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Instituto Nacional de Previsión y Reformas Sociales, of Cuba, Inter-American Association of Broadcasters, Pan American Association of Ophthalmology, Pan American Council of the International Committee of Scientific Management, and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations. The Division likewise assisted in the preliminary negotiations for a number of similar cooperative relationships. A mimeographed list of such agreements and arrangements was drawn up and distributed in June.

With a view to promoting liaison and gathering material for a *Handbook of Inter-American Organizations* to be prepared under his direction, the Chief of the Division of Conferences and Organizations visited the Office of Relations with International Organizations of the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs, the corresponding office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama, and the headquarters of the Committee for Cultural Action, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Inter-American Institute of

Agricultural Sciences, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. He also accompanied the Secretary General of the Organization of American States on a trip to the United Nations headquarters, on the occasion of a meeting sponsored by the executive heads of United Nations agencies for the discussion of more effective relations between inter-American and world organizations.

The files of the Division of Conferences and Organizations were enlarged and reclassified. These files served as a basis for continuous informational services to government officials, organizations, and private individuals. Such services included (in addition to the production and distribution of the pertinent publications) daily correspondence, lectures, and the preparation of numerous reports on the activities, structure, and procedural rules of inter-American organizations and related world agencies. A tentative list of organizations active in the inter-American field was also prepared, which contains information on such basic matters as officers, headquarters, and dates of establishment. Aid was given to other Pan American Union offices and to external agencies in the preparation of organizational material as, for example, the United Nations dictionary of organizational titles and terminology, and the revised membership chart of inter-American agencies issued by the U. S. Department of State.

Conference services, already noted above, were a major activity of the year. Special mention should be made here of the assistance supplied by the Office of the Chief in the shaping of plans for an institute of oceanography that were discussed at a meeting held in March, under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, in the main building of the Pan American Union.

Department of Cultural Affairs

During the first quarter of 1954–55 major portion of the Department's activit was concerned with preparations for t Second Meeting of the Inter-American C tural Council, which, however, was th postponed. The Department also provic technical and secretarial service for t Council's permanent committee, the Co mittee for Cultural Action, preparing do ments for its use, as requested.

Cooperation with the United Natic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orga ization was continued. Members of the D partment participated in the Eighth Sess of UNESCO's General Conference in Mon video, and the meeting of the United Sta National Commission for UNESCO in M waukee. The two organizations collaborat in an Inter-American Seminar on Seconda Education, held in Santiago, Chile. Aid w continued to the Latin American Regio Center for Fundamental Educati (CREFAL); the program of translation a Publication of Latin American classics we forward; an agreement was made for t translation and publication of a social scien series; and collaboration was lent to a se inar on the teaching of the social scienc held in Costa Rica.

The Department continued its progra of round table discussions on teaching prc lems in the field of Latin American studi for university specialists in the United Stat It participated in the third meeting of t Northeastern Council for Latin Americ and Inter-American Studies (Brooklyn, N vember 1954), and the second meeting of t Rocky Mountain Group (Albuquerqu February 1955); it sponsored the Sout eastern Conference on Latin American Stu ies at the University of Georgia (Athe April 1955), and a round table for the Paci Coast area at the University of California Los Angeles (May 1955). The last mention was the first such gathering to be held in t

r West; it was attended by 65 representa-
es of 25 institutions, including the Na-
nal University of Mexico and the National
brary of Guatemala. Negotiations were
dertaken with a view to extending this
pe of meeting to countries of the Carib-
an. The Department also continued its
rticipation in the inter-university seminar
intained by the six institutions of higher
ucation in the Washington area.

The Department also sponsored four panel
scussions dealing with United States in-
ences on Latin American literature; New
orld Spanish; juvenile delinquency in the
nericas; and problems of cultural adjust-
nt.

Publication of the quarterly *Panorama*
s concluded, the last four numbers being
ued or sent to press during the course of the
ar.

Office of the Director

The Director of the Department intensi-
l his program of visits to United States
iversities, for the purpose of establishing
d strengthening relations with college
cialists in the field of Latin American
idies. A major feature of this program was
extended tour of institutions in the Mid-
West. The Director represented the Or-
nization at the Tenth Pan American Child
ngress in Panama and at the meeting of
United States National Commission for
ESCO in Milwaukee. He delivered more
an 80 addresses to professional and Pan
nerican groups, and contributed articles to
néricas and *The Georgia Review*.

The Office continued to prepare the Brazil-
n literature section of the *Handbook of*
tin American Studies and to collaborate
h *The United States Quarterly Book Re-*
w, the *Hispanic American Historical Re-*
w, and *Books Abroad*.

Music Section.—Three new series of
blications were initiated in 1954–55. The
t two sections of the Musical Directory
of Latin America appeared—a general work on schools and orchestras and a specialized volume devoted to Chile. The first volume of the series "Compositores de América" was likewise issued, giving biographical data, photographs, facsimiles of musical manuscripts, and chronological lists of works of three composers from Argentina, one from Colombia, three from Cuba, one from Guatemala, two from Mexico, one from Peru, and one from the United States. A second volume including composers from Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay has been readied for press. Finally, the Section began the publication of original contemporary compositions. Issued thus far are *Rústica*, for piano, by Juan Orrego Salas (Chile); *Fugues for String Orchestra*, by Edgardo Martín (Cuba); *Sonatina rítmica*, for piano, by Roque Cordero (Panama); *Second Piano Sonata*, by Rodolfo Halffter (Mexico); *Sonata for Two Pianos*, by Russell Woollen (United States); and *Chamber Music for Six Instruments*, by José Ardévol (Cuba). Works by Luis A. Escobar (Colombia), Alfonso Montecino (Chile), and José Malsio (Peru) were sent to press, and arrangements were made to publish the compositions awarded prizes at the Latin American Music Festival in Caracas.

Publication of the *Boletín de música y artes visuales* continued. Twelve numbers were issued in the course of the year and the graphic appearance was further improved. The material carried is widely reproduced both in the Americas and in Europe. Also published was a list of Latin American symphonic works available in the United States, which has been made available to all members of the American Symphony Orchestra League.

The Section participated in that League's annual meeting, in Evansville, Indiana. It was represented at the Fifth General Assembly of the International Music Council, in Paris, and took part in the panel discussions

of the Latin American Music Festival in Caracas, at which the Inter-American Music Association was established. From a competition there organized, works were selected for inclusion in the Section's publication program, the choice falling on compositions of Héctor Tosar-Errecart (Uruguay), Héctor Campos-Parsi (Puerto Rico), Blas Galindo (Mexico), and Antonio Esteves (Venezuela). The Section also lent its collaboration to a number of public and private institutions of the Hemisphere, notably the music divisions of the United States Library of Congress and the New York Public Library.

Concerts of music of the Americas were given at the Pan American Union throughout the year. Performing artists included the Chilean pianist Alfonso Montecino; the Mexican folk singer María de León Ortega; the Cuban guitarist Rey de la Torre; the violinists Enrique Serratos (Mexico) and Jan Tomasow (Argentina); the United States pianist Anthony di Bonaventura; the sopranos Olga Fariña (Chile) and Hilda Olgisser (Ecuador); the Venezuelan pianist Judit Jaimes; the Orquesta Típica de México, conducted by Miguel Lerdo de Tejada; the Symphony Orchestra of the United States Air Force, under the leadership of Captain J. F. Yesulaitis; and a chamber music trio composed of Werner Lywen, Ana Dritelle, and Russell Woollen, of the United States.

Popular concerts in the Aztec Garden were provided with the collaboration of the United States Army and Marine Bands, a group of dancers directed by Rafael Sardá (Uruguay), the Colombian tenor Manuel Astudillo, the Dominican soprano Ada Cavallo, and the United States composer and pianist Henry Cowell.

Visual Arts Section.—During 1954–55, the first volume of the *Guía de las colecciones públicas de arte en la América latina* was completed and readied for press. In April and May the Chief of the Section visited museums in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay to gather material for the seco volume. The Oxford University Press h shown interest in bringing out the muse guides of the United States in English, a negotiations have been initiated toward th end. Further activity in the field of publi tions has consisted in contributing the sect on visual arts to the *Boletín de música y ar visuales*, providing articles for *Américas*, a furnishing essays on Latin American art a motion pictures to the *Americana Annu* Funk and Wagnalls' *International Year Bo* and the *American People's Encyclopedia*.

The following exhibitions were held at t Pan American Union: drawings by the M ican José Luis Cuevas; collages and paintin by Ivan Serpa, of Brazil; oils and drawin by the Chilean Clarence Mundy; "Birds Argentina", water colors by Salvac Magno; oils by the Honduran J. Anto Velásquez; paintings by the Bolivian Artu Reque Meruvia; "Art of Brazilian Ch dren"; oils by Alejandro Obregón, of Colo bia; oils and drawings by the Chile Roberto Matta; oils by Manuel Rendón, Ecuador; oils and water colors by the Arg tine Jorge Larco; oils by the Ecuadori Oswaldo Guayasamín; and, commemorati Pan American Week, "Art of the America a selection from the collection of the Int national Business Machines Corporati representing fourteen of the member stat The Cuevas, Obregón, and Guayasam exhibitions attracted unusual attention a were widely publicized throughout the Her sphere.

The Section's motion-picture program w resumed, with two Brazilian feature film two Mexican documentaries, two Bolivi documentaries, and the Venezuelan fil *Dinámica de un ideal*.

The Section designed and built a numb of exhibits illustrating activities of the O ganization of American States, including large one on the Organization as a whole, t permanent display at the Pan Americ

Union, and smaller ones, devoted to individual offices, for use elsewhere. The Section prepared layouts for the *Boletín de música y artes visuales* and *Panorama* and occasional art work for other publications.

Special exhibitions of Latin American art were prepared for Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, Texas; Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio; and the Wichita Art Association of Wichita, Kansas. The Chief of the Section presented a paper at the Caribbean Conference sponsored by the University of Florida, and lectured in Washington. The Section served as intermediary for the Embassy of Peru in arranging for an exhibit of paintings by Krekovic at the Smithsonian Institution; it also provided for the presentation of a group of artists of the Americas, under the auspices of the Pan American Union, at the Third Bienial in São Paulo, Brazil. It collaborated with institutions throughout the Hemisphere, such as the American Association of Museums, the Museum of Modern Art of New York, and the UNESCO pilot project public library in Medellín, Colombia, providing information, and assistance in acquiring and circulating works of art.

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

Members of the Division of Education participated in the Eighth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO (Montevideo), the Second Inter-Ibero-American Congress of Education (Quito), the Second Ibero-American Congress of Social Security (Lima), a meeting of heads of UNESCO missions (Rio de Janeiro), the Washington Seminar on World Affairs, the Meeting on Community Services for Foreign Students (Washington), the Conference on World Affairs (University of Colorado), the Conference on International Educational Exchange (New York), and the annual meeting of the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers (St. Louis, Missouri). Special working papers were prepared for the Tenth Pan American Child Congress and the Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and members of the Division lectured at a number of teaching institutions and cultural centers.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SECTION.—The monograph of the Montevideo Seminar was published under the title of *La educación primaria en América*. Also published was *La escuela primaria y la conservación de los recursos naturales*, which is Vol. 4 of the "Biblioteca Panamericana del Maestro". Sent to press were the next two numbers of that series, *Poesías selectas para maestros* and *Prosas selectas para maestros. La enseñanza de la lengua en la educación primaria* has been readied for press; and *La escuela y la comunidad*, *La escuela primaria y la compresión internacional*, and *Estado actual de la educación primaria en América* are in preparation.

The Section continued to exercise supervision over Project 26 of the Technical-Cooperation Program, the Inter-American Rural Normal School which functions in Rubio, Venezuela, with 71 trainees in attendance, from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

SECONDARY EDUCATION SECTION.—The major achievement of the Division of Education during 1954–55 was represented by the Inter-American Seminar on Secondary Education, held from December 29, 1954, to January 22, 1955, in Santiago, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Chile and the Organization of American States. It was attended by 140 experts, including delegations from 19 of the member states and observers from the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Labor Office, the International Bureau of Education, the Union of Latin American Universities, and the Pan American Institute of Geog-

raphy and History. The Seminar dealt with all aspects of secondary education: nature and aims; organization and administration; curriculum; teaching methods and techniques; the secondary-school teacher; and the relationship between vocational education and secondary education. On the basis of the conclusions of the Seminar, several governments such as the Governments of Costa Rica and Cuba, are planning national seminars to consider local application of the findings.

The following publications were issued in connection with the Seminar: *Estado actual de la educación secundaria en la América latina*, with 28 statistical tables (Spanish only); *La educación secundaria en los Estados Unidos*, by T. H. Briggs (English and Spanish); *Naturaleza y fines de la educación secundaria*, by A. Nieto Caballero (English and Spanish); *Cultura y humanidades*, by Paul Langevin (English and Spanish); *Naturaleza y fines de la educación secundaria*, by the U. S. Office of Education (English and Spanish); *Algunos aspectos de la educación secundaria norteamericana*, by Irene da Silva Mello Carvalho (English, Portuguese, Spanish); *Bibliografía para el temario del Seminario Interamericano de Educación Secundaria* (Spanish only); *A educação secundária no Brasil: ensaio de identificação de suas características principais*, by Jayme Abreu (Portuguese only); *Organización y administración*, by Celerino Cano (English and Spanish); *Organización y administración*, by Galen Saylor (English and Spanish); *Planes y programas*, by Nelson L. Bossing (English and Spanish); *La enseñanza de la literatura en la escuela secundaria: su origen y su método*, by Ermilo Abreu Gómez (Spanish only); *Métodos y técnicas de enseñanza*, by Thomas Risk (English and Spanish); *O ensino por unidades didáticas: seu ensaio no Colégio Nova Friburgo*, by Irene Mello Carvalho (Portuguese only); *Educación académica y formación profesional en el nivel secundario*, by Fernando Romero (Spanish only). The monograph giving the findings of the Seminar was published under the ti *La educación secundaria en América.*

Vocational Education Section.—T monograph giving the findings of the Int American Seminar on Vocational Educati was published under the title *Educac vocacional (técnica) en América.* Also pu lished were an analytic guide *El estudio de organización y administración de la enseñar vocacional y técnica* and *Educación com mentaria de adultos para el desarrollo eco mico en siete países de América latina.* Read for press was *Fuentes de materiales inform tivos para la enseñanza agrícola;* and in pre ration were *Guía sobre organización de biblioteca agrícola escolar, Guía sobre vete naria, lucha contra los insectos dañinos, tra miento de las enfermedades de las plant Materiales de enseñanza para las escue industriales de América latina*, and *Preorien ción industrial.*

Completing a mission sponsored Unesco concerning adult education economic development, the Chief of the S tion visited the headquarters of the Int national Labor Organization and the Wo Health Organization (Geneva), the Food a Agriculture Organization (Rome), the C fédération internationale des Syndic libres and the Fédération internation des Syndicats chrétiens (Brussels), a Unesco itself (Paris). There resulted fr this mission the report on *Educación com mentaria* mentioned above.

Educational Interchange Section.— During 1954–55 the Section intensified efforts to promote the exchange of pers in the Americas. An estimated 2,000 in viduals received personal counselling rega ing courses of study in the various mem states, and service was lent to a number institutions, such as the Pan American Co cil of Chicago, in selecting candidates scholarships. The Section continued to minister a program to provide on-the- training for college students desirous of

perience in the workings of the Organization of American States. It also administered the Fellowship Program of study of the Organization for foreign-service personnel of the member states. There were three training periods during the course of the year, with Fellows from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela.

During the past year 50 participants in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, from seven of the member countries, visited the Pan American Union at the beginning of their programs to obtain information about the countries they were going to visit, and also, at the end of their stay, to discuss their impressions gained in the same countries.

Publications included the annual *Summer Study in Latin America*, a *Tentative List of Latin American Universities*, a *Censo parcial del intercambio de estudiantes en América*, and bibliographies on education in Brazil, Mexico (supplement), and Uruguay.

The Section continued to provide secretariat services for the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, including information and guidance to applicants. During the course of the fiscal year, 60 loans were made to students representing all Latin American countries save Cuba, Honduras, and Paraguay.

Latin American Fundamental Education Press.—By the terms of a new Agreement between Unesco and the Organization of American States, which was approved by the Council of the Organization on October 10, 1954, and entered into force on January 1, 1955, the former "Latin American Bureau for the Production of Fundamental Education Materials" was transferred to the authority of the Organization of American States, and became the "Latin American Fundamental Education Press". The Organization of American States continued to contribute to the Latin American Regional Center for Fundamental Education (Crefal) in Pátzcuaro, Mexico, the sum of $38,000, to provide scholarships for a total of 20 students at that institution.

During 1954–55 the following primers were reprinted in editions of 25,000 copies each: *Simón Bolívar*, *Abraham Lincoln*, *José de San Martín*, *Morelos*, *Eres libre*, *San Francisco de Asís*, *La tuberculosis*, *Defiende tu suelo*, *Defiende los bosques*, *Crédito agrícola*, and *Ayuda a tu pueblo*. The following new primers were issued: *La tierra y los planetas*, *Algo de geometría*, *Naciones amigas*, *Aprende a medir*, *Gusanos del maíz*, *Abonos agrícolas*, *El alcoholismo*, *Algo sobre América*, *La biblioteca popular*, *Aprende a escribir*, *El huerto casero*, and *Mejor semilla de maíz*. The following primers were readied for press: *Los continentes*, *Algunos inventos*, *Franklin*, *Pueblos antiguos de América*, *Algo de aritmética*, *La OEA y la paz*, *Higiene de la casa*, *Cartilla de fábulas y relatos*, and *Cartilla de juegos y adivinanzas*. Two posters were printed and and two reports published: *Situación de América frente al analfabetismo* and *El analfabetismo en América según los últimos censos o estimaciones*.

Tests of the reading materials for adults prepared by the Press were begun at the Inter-American Rural Normal School, and agreements were made with the Governments of Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua for the establishment in each of those countries of 1,500 "popular libraries", to consist of five copies of each of 40 primers. Further development was given to the "gift plan" for furnishing collections of primers to schools and other institutions in Latin America. Finally, exhibits of fundamental education materials were presented at the Inter-Ibero-American Congress on Education in Quito and the General Conference of Unesco in Montevideo.

Division of Philosophy, Letters and Sciences

The Oas-Unesco program of translation and publication in English and French of classics of Latin American literature and

thought, which is entrusted jointly to the Sections of Philosophy and Letters, was further advanced during 1954–55. The first volume in the series, Manuel de Jesús Galván's *Enriquillo* (translated by Robert Graves as *The Cross and the Sword*) was published by the University of Indiana Press. Sent to press was Zorrilla de San Martín's *Tabaré*, in a translation by Walter Owen. Being readied for press were *Selected Writings of José Martí*, an *Anthology of Mexican Poetry*, and *The Last Days of the Colony in Upper Peru*, by Gabriel René Moreno. Arrangements were made for the translation of selections from Sarmiento's *Travels* by Inés Muñoz; plays of Florencio Sánchez, by Willis Knapp Jones; short stories of Baldomero Lillo, by Angel Flores; and *Memorias de Mamá Blanca* of Teresa de la Parra, by Harriet de Onís. Translation of the *Memórias de um Sargento de Milícas* of Manuel Antônio de Almeida, by L. L. Barrett, and the *Royal Commentaries* of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, by H. V. Livermore, progressed toward termination.

The preparation for publication of the Proceedings of the José Toribio Medina Centennial Celebration, which is being done under the direction of the Division, was likewise brought near completion.

Philosophy Section.—*La filosofía en el Perú* by Augusto Salazar Bondy (English and Spanish texts) was published in the "Pensamiento de América" series. Similar volumes on Cuba, Argentina, and Mexico were in preparation during the course of the year, and translation proceeded on an *Antología de la filosofía norteamericana contemporánea* and *Pensamiento de los Estados Unidos*. Preliminary work was initiated on an *Antología del pensamiento político y social de América latina*.

The Section continued to prepare the philosophy section of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and an essay on "Philosophical Trends in Contemporary Latin America" was contributed to the volum honoring A. R. Wadia.

The Chief of the Section participated i the General Conference of Unesco in Monte video, presented a paper at the Caribbea Conference at the University of Florid and lectured at teaching institutions an meetings of professional associations. A sistance was lent to preparations for th Fourth Inter-American Congress of Philos phy, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in 195 and collaboration was extended to institu tions such as the National Research Counc of the United States, for which a director of psychologists and psychological institute in Latin America was prepared.

The project for the completion and pub lication of the *Diccionario de construcción régimen de la lengua castellana* of Rufin José Cuervo, which has been entrusted to th Section, was further advanced durin 1954–55. In addition to the quotas receive from Colombia, Guatemala, and Venezuel the Governments of the Dominican Republ and El Salvador announced their intentic of contributing to the inter-American fun for this purpose.

Letters Section.—The *Antología de poesía norteamericana contemporánea*, tran lated and edited by Eugenio Florit, was press, and work of preparation continued c three other additions to the "Pensamiento c América" series: *La literatura brasileña segú la crítica hispanoamericana*, *La novela hispa noamericana en el siglo XX*, and a *Brief Hi tory of Brazilian Literature*. A revised editic of *Joaquim Nabuco: acción y pensamien* was prepared.

Work upon the *Diccionario de la literatu latinoamericana* constituted the principa activity of the Section during 1954–55. Th index of deceased authors was completed f all countries save Costa Rica, the Dominica Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Uruguay, an Venezuela. More than 1,500 questionnair have been circulated to living authors with

uest for biobibliographic information; a y appreciable number of them have been mpt to lend their collaboration.

Preparatory work has likewise been done the anthology of short stories of the New rld to be issued in Spanish by the Twin ntinents Publishing Company: prominent n of letters have been consulted as to the ection, manuscript prepared, and rights to roduction obtained. Information was hered for a directory of Latin American rary societies; and collaboration in the m of advice and information was given to titutions such as Rollins College and the iversity of Delaware.

Social Science Section.—During 54–55 the Section carried out an extensive gram of publications. Six numbers of the nonthly bulletin *Ciencias sociales: notas e ormaciones* were issued, as well as the ex for 1954. Beginning in 1955 the num- of pages in the bulletin was increased m 48 to 64. Two directories appeared: *rectorio de publicaciones periódicas en el mpo de las ciencias sociales: Primera parte*, l a second edition of the *Guía de institu- nes y sociedades en el campo de las ciencias iales—Segunda parte, América latina.* In series of monographs, *Las civilizaciones iguas del Viejo Mundo y de América* was olished, while the English edition thereof *rigation Civilizations: A Comparative dy*) was sent to press. Arrangements were npleted for publication of the *Programa eral de historia de América: período pre- mbino.*

A series of technical manuals was initiated h a view to meeting the need for scientific l technical tools in Latin America and couraging field research, by facilitating classification and utilization of data. The *ía para la clasificación de los datos culturales* s published with the collaboration of the tituto Indigenista Nacional of Guatemala l the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., New Haven. Translation was completed of the second volume in the series, *Teoría y práctica del estudio de áreas culturales.*

With regard to field activities, the Section continued with arrangements for the establishment of the human relations area files in one of the Latin American nations; it also carried out a survey to ascertain the need for an inter-American institute for postgraduate study in the field of social science, and to establish plans for the operation of such a project. On the basis of information received, a plan has been evolved for the utilization of existing centers to offer special training to selected students.

The Section collaborated with the corresponding Department of Unesco in holding a round table in San José, Costa Rica, on problems of teaching of the social sciences, for delegates from the Caribbean region, early in the fiscal year; and it has since been assisting in preparations for a similar meeting for the South American area. Arrangements have also been made for a symposium on "Rural Subcultures and Their Influence on Technical Development", to be held with the cooperation of the University of Illinois.

The Section made arrangements with Unesco for the initiation of a program of translation of monographs on university teaching of the social sciences. It continued its collaboration with the International Committees on Documentation in the Social Sciences, furnishing an annual bibliography of sociology in Latin America for publication in *Current Sociology*. It likewise continued to contribute to the anthropology section of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies.*

A paper on the development and present status of the middle class in Latin America was prepared at the request of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations for presentation at its 39th Session. The Section cooperated with the International Sociological Association in the development of the Third World Congress on Sociology, endeavoring to facilitate more adequate

representation from Latin America. It has also been collaborating with Dr. Sidney Mintz, of Yale University, and Dr. John Murra, of Vassar College, in preparing a bibliography on "The African Heritage in Latin America".

Science and Technology Section.—During 1954–55 four numbers (13–16) of the quarterly bulletin *Ciencia y tecnología* were issued. Material carried therein was reproduced by a number of Latin American journals, among others the *Jornal de Ciências* of Rio de Janeiro, the *Circulares del Museo y Biblioteca de Malacología de La Habana*, and the *Boletín de la Asociación Peruana de Astronomía*. The monograph *Aprovechamiento de la energía atómica*, by Germán E. Villar, was published, and an article on science in Latin America was prepared for the *Encyclopedia Americana*.

The monthly science news service for leading newspapers in Latin America was continued, though it became increasingly difficult to obtain articles in the popular vein without remuneration. Unesco utilized portions of this material in *Unesco Features*.

As in previous years, the Section provided material to the Center for Scientific and Technical Documentation in Mexico, and work was continued on a directory of U. S. scientists, by field of specialization. The Chief of the Section again served on the international jury which awarded the Kalinga Prize for 1954.

Office of the Inter-American Review of Bibliography.—During 1954–55 the four numbers of Volume iv (1954) of the *Review* were published; sent to press were a double number (1–2) of Volume v and the Index to Volume iv. A new section has been created in the *Review*, devoted to current publications of the Organization of American States.

The first of a series of volumes concerned with the cultural heritage of the Americas was issued: *Las actas de independenci América*. This gives the texts of the I independence documents of each of American republics, including, in case which the original is still preserved, a simile thereof, and, in addition, a histo essay by Charles C. Griffin and a prefa note by Javier Malagón. The second vol of the series, the *Epítome de la bibli oriental y occidental, náutica y geográfic* Antonio de León Pinelo, the first New W bibliography, has been readied for press

The Office of the *Review* has obta collaboration from a number of leadin braries of the Hemisphere—among ot the U. S. Library of Congress, the Nati Library of Venezuela, the libraries of H vard and Columbia Universities—which enabled it to establish and keep up to a file of their acquisitions in the field of A icana, especially works relating to L America.

The Committee on Bibliography of Organization of American States, establi in 1953, of which the Office is the secreta has not as yet been able to initiate its f tions.

Columbus Memorial Library

Acquisitions.—During the year, Library added to the general collection 6 books and pamphlets, 161 new perio titles, 172 rolls of microfilm, 23 maps, 21 international-agency documents, and 8 copies (3 of each item) of Pan Amer Union publications and documents of Organization of American States. There w 815 additions to the photograph collect which now numbers 19,415. To relieve gestion in the stacks, work was begun on boxing of the periodical collection; also 1 items were withdrawn, and records w adjusted accordingly. Material withdr was furnished in part to the Pan Ameri Institute of Geography and History.

Pro esses.—The Library processe

otal of 12,278 items, as follows: 2,878 new tles of books and pamphlets, 2,223 added opies and serial publications, 395 conference ocuments, 5,335 periodical articles indexed, 15 photographs, and 632 miscellaneous naps, music, etc.). A total of 1,383 volumes ere bound, and 3,959 additions were made o the authority file of authors, which now otals 28,666. Multigraphing cards for use in ie Library files totalled 10,056, including 927 for the Statistical Institute.

The Library processed 299 titles for the ooperative indexing program of the Library f Congress. The documents of the Tenth nter-American Conference were organized nd carded, and progress was made with ocuments of the Specialized Conferences.

Public Services.—During 1954–55, 1,310 items from the Library collection were rculated, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 954 and 48 per cent over 1951. Readers otalled 7,534. The number of reference uestions answered increased 37.5 per cent ver the previous year, to 15,612. The per-ntage of inquiries received from Latin merica is constantly rising. A total of 2,190 olumes were sent on inter-library loan and 74 were requested, as against 433 and 759 the preceding fiscal year. Bibliographies ompiled numbered 124; requests therefor ere greatly stimulated by publication of the les in the January *List of Books Accessioned*. Loans of photographs came to 163, an increase of 24 per cent. These were quested chiefly for illustration purposes.

Publications.—Twelve numbers of the onthly *List of Books Accessioned and Periical Articles Indexed* were issued or sent to ess. Many contained special features, such the International Federation of Library ssociations' report on the development of blic libraries (September 1954), the Amern Library Association's terminology report pril 1955), and a list of institutions offering rary-science courses (December 1954).

Two additions were made to the "Bibliographic" Series: *Bibliography on Public Administration in Latin America*, and the general index to *Atenea*. Sent to press was a *Bibliografía de bibliotecas infantiles y escolares*, and work was advanced on an index to *Sur*. The translation into Spanish of the Dewey Decimal Classification System was completed, and guides to libraries, periodicals, and the book trade in Latin America were in preparation, as well as an index to the three editions of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*.

Exchange and Duplicates.—Additions to the exchange list numbered 248. That list now includes a total of 2,804 libraries and other institutions. Lists of duplicates of publications on Latin America or by Latin American authors are periodically circulated to other libraries, and distribution is made according to requests received. Other material is forwarded to the United States Book Exchange and credited to the Library's account; 8,949 items were distributed or sent to the Exchange in 1954–55.

Microfilm and Photocopy Service.—During the year the Library microfilmed 4,000 feet of periodicals for its own collection as part of the plan to preserve at least 10 titles from different countries. The gap has now been closed between material already filmed and the date at which current microfilm subscriptions to newspapers began. Two thousand cards were filmed for the Inter-American Commission of Women; other requests came from as far away as Australia.

In-service Training.—Training in library procedures was provided, for varying periods, for librarians or students from Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and the United States. Special visits were again arranged for library-science students from Atlanta University, the Catholic University of America, and the University of North Carolina, and also for foreign librarians

touring the United States under the auspices of the Department of State and the American Library Association.

Meetings and Travel.—Library personnel participated in the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association (Chicago) and the meetings of the Southwest Library Association (Albuquerque, New Mexico) and the Florida Library Association (Gainesville, Florida). A staff member was given leave to teach a course on children's libraries for the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País in Havana, and to take part in a Unesco round table on the modern concept of library services. The Associate Librarian made tours of inspection to libraries in Brazil and Mexico, and in the latter country provided services of consultation in regard to the organization of the Central Library of the National University.

Other Activities.—The Library arranged, or participated in, several special exhibits, including one of Haitian art and a display of books from Honduras. The Librarian continued his series of radio book talks, and staff members lectured to professional organizations and at academic institutions. Articles were prepared for the *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Library Literature*, and the Argentine magazine *Horizonte*, and collaboration was lent to Unesco in the compilation of the annual *Index Translationem*.

Department of Administrative Services

During the fiscal year, the Department of Administrative Services performed its regular functions of a general fiscal and administrative nature.

Office of the Director

The Office of the Director supervises and coordinates the work of the Department, prepares the budget of the Pan American Union, provides assistance to the Finance Committee of the Council of the Organi tion, and is responsible for issuing executi orders and administrative announcemen The management of investments and spec funds for the Pan American Union is handl by the Director's Office on its own initiati or with the advice of an investment couns In addition to his responsibilities as Tre urer of the Pan American Union, the Direc of the Department also performs certa duties as Treasurer of the Pan Americ Sanitary Bureau and of the Inter-Americ Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and custodian of several special funds.

In conjunction with the Fiscal Divisio the Director performs the necessary work connection with the administration of t funds for which he is accountable. All vouc ers covering disbursements out of the Gene Fund of the Pan American Union are e amined by the internal audit staff prior payment, and periodic test checks are ma of the accounts and records administered the Treasurer. This work increases in volu as the activities of the Pan American Uni continue to expand. The accounts and re ords, as well as business procedures, are a under continuous examination by the e ternal auditors.

The Director of the Department studi the work of all the departments of the P American Union with a view to presenti their respective work programs in justific tion of the budget estimates for the fisc year 1955–56. The Office of the Director w also responsible for the preparation of budget estimates and the format of the bu get. As stipulated by agreements, individu budgets were submitted for examination the Finance Committee by the Inter-Ame can Institute of Agricultural Sciences, t Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the P American Institute of Geography and H tory, and the American International Ins tute for the Protection of Childhood.

Studies were also made by the Directo

ffice for the improvement of certain staff enefits as they pertain to group-hospitaliza-on and surgical insurance, home travel, and arking privileges. The recommendations for creased benefits for group hospitalization nd insurance and the provision for home avel were approved by the Council of the rganization for implementation during the scal year 1955–56.

During the year, executive orders were sued by the Secretary General dealing with ie establishment of the Office of Public elations and the Office of Council Secre-riat Services. Also certain administrative nnouncements were released relative to ich matters as delegation to the Assistant ecretary General of the responsibility for irecting the internal operations of the Pan merican Union and its technical services; tablishment of a planned program for valuating suggestions submitted by mem-ers of the staff intended to contribute to ie efficiency, economy, or other improve-ent in the operations of the Pan American nion; and assignment of space to staff embers for meditation.

The Health Unit under the supervision of ie Office of the Director contributes to the ell-being of the individual employees of the an American Union and thereby helps to crease their efficiency and productivity as ell as to diminish time lost from work due sickness. A monthly average of 600 sepa-te services to employees of the Pan Ameri-n Union and their families, cafeteria em-oyees, and employees of the Pan American nitary Bureau and other inter-American gencies were rendered during the course of e year. The staff physician was available employees for one hour twice weekly, and registered nurse was on duty on a full-me basis. The number of appointments with e physician averaged about 50 a month addition to 36 examinations for employ-ent. One hundred and sixty-two persons ceived 630 inoculations in the Health Unit. The required immunizations for foreign travel were given to all staff members travelling on official business. Certain employees of allied inter-American agencies received immunizations as well as employees and their families travelling for personal reasons.

General Services Division

Procurement.—Procurement orders processed for the Pan American Union aggregated 1,755, which covered purchases of equipment, materials, and services amounting to approximately $800,000. In addition to fulfilling the requirements of the Pan American Union, the Division also arranged and supervised the shipment of material purchased for technical-cooperation projects, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and member governments. The consolidation of certain shipments before embarkation involved delivery of the items to the Pan American Union for checking, crating, and shipping to ports. The Division also handled the necessary documentation. During the year, 557 orders for publications, periodicals, binding, and microfilming were handled for the Columbus Memorial Library.

Messenger Service.—The Message Center of the Pan American Union receives and distributes mail and other items to offices of the Union, to Delegations and official agencies. During the fiscal year it received, recorded, and distributed 9,447 pieces of registered mail, and it received and distributed 284,658 pieces of ordinary mail. Incoming cables and telegraphic messages handled amounted to 1,982 and outgoing messages to 1,759. Automobile deliveries of mail and other items in the headquarters area totalled 10,503, and transportation was provided for the staff when required for the transaction of official business. The two vehicles operated by the Message Center travelled 18,361 miles on official business in the Washington area during the year.

Travel Arrangements.—The Division made arrangements for 319 field trips by staff members, of which 85 were for personnel of the technical-cooperation projects. A total annual expenditure of $133,411 was made for these trips. This service included checking travel requests for authorization and information; obtaining time schedules and costs; planning itineraries and obtaining tickets and accommodations; and assisting in the preparation of expense accounts.

Contracts and Insurance.—Contracts executed consisted almost entirely of those for personal services of conference interpreters and language reviewers. Services contracted included: three interpreters for the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in Rio de Janeiro; six for the Inter-American Investment Conference in New Orleans; four for the Conference on Responsible Freedom at Columbia University, New York; four for the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities, in San Juan, Puerto Rico; and four for the Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (Complete arrangements were made for this Assembly but it was not held during the fiscal year.)

According to insurance surveys conducted during the period covered in this report, the majority of the properties of the Pan American Union were revalued in light of current replacement values. All fire insurance on Pan American Union buildings was consolidated with one company.

Records Section.—The principal services rendered by this Section are the control and technical supervision of all records maintained at centralized and decentralized locations, the training of record-keeping personnel and periodic inspections of all Pan American Union record installations to determine the need for revisions in the system and additions or changes in plans for the ultimate retirement and disposition of record materials. During the fiscal year, a uniform system the maintenance of official records was veloped and installed on a decentrali basis in about one half of the offices throu out the Pan American Union. A deposit for the storage of semiactive and inact records was started, and the conferen archives established and its indexing syst developed. During July and August a p liminary course in records management v conducted for some 70 stenographic a clerical employees. In December the fi records-disposal plan was prepared. Throu transfer or disposal of semiactive and inact materials, 76 filing cabinets were released re-use with active files.

Other Activities.—The maintenance all typewriters is also assigned to the Gene Services Division in an endeavor to ke them in proper working order at all tim Small repairs and minor adjustments w made during the year to miscellaneous off equipment such as desks, chairs, filing equ ment, etc. In addition, the Divisi inspected and maintained all office phon lines and cables, and the central swit board. The Pan American Union telepho directory and the administrative bulle are prepared and issued by the General Se ices Division.

To meet the need for additional stora facilities, the Division negotiated and a ranged for the renting of a storage wareho in nearby Georgetown. The primary purpo of this storage facility is to relieve the co ridors and hallways of the Pan Americ Union from becoming depositories for pu lications. The Division also assisted servicing meetings of the Council of t Organization of American States and handling special diplomatic matters relat to licenses, customs clearances, etc.

Personnel Division

In providing assistance to the Pan Ame can Union and its staff, the Personnel Di

sion rendered services of an advisory nature to the executive officers, the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee, and the several Department Directors in the implementation and policy formulation of the personnel program. The following activities in specific phases of personnel administration took place during the year.

Placement and Recruitment.—The requirements of the Pan American Union with respect to recruitment have been properly fulfilled. Turnover in personnel has been reduced from last year's figure of 8.6 per cent to 7 per cent. There were 50 separations, 3 retirements, and 73 new appointments made to the staff; of these, 63 were Latin Americans and 10 were United States citizens. Internal reassignment and placement of staff members for personal or administrative reasons involved five individuals as compared to four in the past reporting period.

Employee Evaluation.—The employee-evaluation program contrived on an annual basis and initiated this year is being carried on as planned under the control of the Division. Results indicate satisfactory appraisal of employee performance.

Review of Positions.—In accordance with established regulations, the annual review of positions within the Pan American Union was continued. As a result of the survey, certain positions were reclassified in the various departments, which indicates the broadening of the various substantive programs of the Pan American Union as well as the development, through promotion, of a career-service staff. The Division has initiated a study of the existing position classification plan and standards in order to meet the needs of the office.

Staff Services.—The Division received approximately 10,000 staff visits, for counselling and other requests during the year. These included (1) personal problems such as financial matters, housing, community facilities, health, and welfare; (2) on-the-job problems, such as classification, job assignments, working conditions, supervisor conflicts, opportunities for improvement; and (3) occasional minor grievances which were settled. There were 27 employee applications to the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund for financial aid, which were reviewed, investigated, and submitted to the Committee with observations and recommendations. Twenty-four of these applications were approved, one was withdrawn, and three were disallowed.

Training.—To familiarize new staff members with the organization, functions, policies, and regulations of the Organization of American States and the Pan American Union, instructions were given by members of the Personnel Division in the native languages of subject employees. Training sessions were also conducted to acquaint supervisory personnel with certain techniques designed to accomplish the application of recently approved personnel regulations to actual working conditions. Language courses in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French as well as shorthand instruction in English and Spanish were offered to the staff. The courses lasted for 35 weeks comprising 750 hours of instructional time. A total of 240 participants were enrolled in the various training programs.

Other Activities.—A visit to the United Nations Secretariat by staff members of the Division proved beneficial as contacts were renewed for the exchange of technical information in the field of personnel relations, and initial steps were taken toward mutual consultation in other fields of administration. Mutual cooperation and assistance in the recruitment of personnel continued with certain other specialized agencies such as the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International Monetary Fund, the International

Bank, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Pan American Union was represented by the Division at a significant meeting of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada in which a resolution was passed by the Assembly inviting the participation of Latin American institutions and individuals in the discussion of international personnel administration.

Certain activities of a contact and liaison nature took place during the year. The Chief of the Division delivered talks on the Organization of American States and the Pan American Union to professional, school, and church groups in line with the public relations program established by the Secretary General. The Division cooperated with the District of Columbia Recreational Council in the development and evaluation of its program providing recreational and other facilities for employees.

The Staff Committee

The Staff Committee, which is elected by staff members of the Pan American Union, is established for the purpose of maintaining regular liaison between the staff and the Secretary General. The Committee is empowered to make proposals which it can discuss with the Secretary General, or such official as he may appoint, concerning improvements in the conditions of the staff, particularly with regard to subjects of common interest to the employees or affecting their welfare. During the past year, the Staff Committee cooperated in the following activities: assisted the Director of the Department of Administrative Services in drawing up a list of employees eligible for home travel, offered a special Pan American Week program of entertainment, set up the Alberto Lleras Library Fund, arranged a meeting of welcome for the new Secretary General, Dr. Carlos Dávila, and collected money and clothing for the Haitian Hurricane Relief.

Publications and Distribution Division

The promotional work of the Division was given increased emphasis during 1954–55. The scope of cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental organizations was widened to bring information on the work of the Organization of American States and the Pan American Union, as well as its publications, to new audiences throughout the Hemisphere. Comparative figures for the Division's sales of publications are given below:

Year	*Income from Sales of Publications*
1954–55	$119,346.77
1953–54	102,917.07
1952–53	65,290.03
1951–52	63,709.44

The continued systematic promotion of *Américas* resulted in receipts from sales of $71,112.12 as against $67,241.05 in 1953–54—an increase of 5.7 per cent. The use of advertising media, exhibits of publications, direct mailings, and releases to newspapers and magazines, as well as correspondence and personal contacts with public and private organizations in promoting all Pan American Union publications, resulted in an over-all increase of 15.8 per cent in income from sales during the fiscal year.

In June 1955, a representative of the Division visited Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to study local distribution methods and to discuss promotional possibilities with Pan American Union sales agents, government officials, officials of universities, libraries, newspapers, and other publicity media. Plans were made for direct mail campaigns for *Américas* in Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, and Venezuela and for non-periodical publications in Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama, as

as plans for exhibits and other promo-
al activities in all the countries for 1955–
Substantial orders for fundamental-
cation booklets were obtained during the

o give the work of the Organization of
erican States and the Pan American Union
its publications the widest publicity pos-
, the Division furnished informational
promotional material to over 44,000
espondents, largely made up of teachers,
arians, and group leaders, as well as
erial for display and distribution at con-
nces and meetings dedicated to the dis-
ion of inter-American affairs.

n January 1955, the Division opened a
kshop in the Main Building of the Pan
erican Union to facilitate the purchase of
American Union publications by the
ıy yearly visitors. Groups from schools,
eges, and organizations interested in
r-American affairs, as well as individuals
ting the Pan American Union, are finding
service of great convenience, and sales
increasing.

he Chief of the Publications Division,
ng as Secretary of the Pan American
on Publications Committee, assisted in
piling necessary information and in
paring reports on the serial and periodical
lications for presentation to the Council
nmittee on Publications and Public In-
nation. He also served as Coordinator for
Pan American Union Offices in Latin
erica, which have been established in
zil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador.
n-promotional activities which were per-
ned by the Division include:

Mail Section.—Promotion pieces
iled, 335,705; packages wrapped for mail-
in the United States, 114,982, outside the
ited States, 64,553; letter mail processed,
,364.

Addressograph Section.—Pieces assembled, 2,323,632; pieces mailed, 1,679,140; pieces addressed, 1,521,903; plates processed, 30,652.

Stockroom.—Copies accessioned, 1,300,225; copies issued, 641,780.

In addition to its regular work, the Division was delegated by the Pan American Day Committee the responsibility for coordinating the reproduction of material and handling its distribution for Pan American Day and Week, 1955. The Division prepared, reviewed, and translated several of the items in the Pan American Day kits; prepared numerous letters and releases; edited the Spanish translations; and distributed 215,000 advance announcements and 200,000 kits of material.

Mimeographing and Duplicating Division

The volume of work performed during the fiscal year by the Division may be described in the following manner:

Number of jobs handled	5,010
Mimeograph stencils printed	20,554
Mimeograph impressions	5,539,532
Multigraph-lines of type set	3,541
Multigraph impressions	279,616
Direct offset plates printed	19,990
Photolitho negatives made	7,076
Photolitho plates made	3,159
Litho impressions	21,571,675

Mimeograph work increased over last year by over one million impressions, while multigraph work declined. An increase was shown in the use of direct plates and photolitho plates.

In addition to performing regular duplicating services, the Division is also responsible for the cutting, stitching, and binding of each completed job.

Printing Division

New jobs received and put into production by the Printing Division within the past

fiscal year totalled 838 titles processed, as follows:

Office of the Secretary General	78
Office of the Assistant Secretary General	95
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	218
Department of International Law	97
Department of Cultural Affairs	268
Department of Administrative Services	82
Total	838

The above number of orders represents an approximate increase of 21 per cent over the amount produced last year. Orders processed included the "Visit" Series; Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French issues of the *Annals of the Organization of American States;* several numbers of the *Boletín de música y artes visuales* and certain periodicals such as *Panorama* and *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía;* and printing of catalogs, advertising, and music programs.

In preparing material for printing, layouts are designed, typography planned, and paste-ups made ready for photographing. In the preparation of material to be printed contractually, manuscripts are copy-edited, specifications prepared, bids obtained, procurement orders made, typography planned, layouts designed, proofs reviewed, and invoices checked.

Other work performed during the year involved the preparation of maps and charts by the technicians of the Division for inclusion in booklets and other publications which were used at various national and international conferences.

Buildings and Grounds Division

Improvements and repairs accomplished during the year included the complete refinishing of the interior of the Secretary General's residence which covered needed replastering, repainting of all rooms and ways, rewiring, tile-setting, etc. All ro hallways, and stairwells were also repai on the south side of the first floor in the I Building. Five-hundred and two crates boxes were constructed for outgoing s ments of material from the Pan Amer Union and over 100 frames were made maps and pictures. In cooperation with Visual Arts Section, six large displays made, painted, and crated for shipment. eral rooms and hallways were repainte the Administration Building and sp tray racks and food display cabinets constructed for the use of the cafeteria.

The Division handled all the physica rangements for 203 special events and hibits held at the Pan American Union ing the year.

The cleaning of the Administration *Américas* Buildings was handled by out contract, as in the previous year, while cleaning of the Main Building continue be done by the Division. The gardening s attended to the maintenance of appr mately five acres of grounds.

Fiscal Division

Finances.—Quota assessments for fiscal year 1954–55 amounted to $3,159, (the same total as for the year 1953–54) this amount $2,534,486 (including $34, for quotas paid in advance prior to Jul 1954), or 80.21 per cent, has been collec leaving an unpaid balance of $625,455. C lections of unpaid quota assessments prior years amounted to $270,480, or 57 per cent. Total quota assessments outsta ing as of June 30, 1955, amounted to $825, and according to years were as follows:

1952–53	$ 88,937
1953–54	111,496
1954–55	625,455
Total	$825,888

The uncollected amounts are not reflec

the current year's operations because venue from quotas is recorded on a cash llection basis. Prepayments of quota as-sments for the fiscal year 1955–56 were 3,473 and are carried, accordingly, as a ferred item in the statement of assets, bilities, and accountability for funds, hibit I of the Financial Report.[1]

The appropriations for the year were origi-lly approved by resolution of the Council the Organization of American States in e sum of $3,186,941. During the year, wever, they were increased to $3,228,191 approval of the Council. The details of e increases are given in Exhibit III of the nancial Report which also reports all trans-s between chapters of the Budget, and the thorities permitting such transfers.

Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund.—e purposes of the Leo S. Rowe Pan Amer-n Fund have been indicated in page 52 of s report. The financial transactions per-ning to this Fund will be found in Part II the Financial Report. Total assets at the se of the year were $846,728.28 compared $810,942.81 at the beginning, an increase $35,785.47.

Program of Technical Cooperation.—a participating agency in the Program of chnical Cooperation of the Organization of nerican States, the Pan American Union ects and administers three technical as-tance projects enumerated as follows:

- Project 10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics, Santiago, Chile.
- Project 22, Inter-American Housing Center, Bogotá, Colombia.
- Project 26, Inter-American Rural Normal School, Rubio, Venezuela.

Accounts for the projects are maintained the Division. Monthly statements of the bursements made by the centers in local rrencies for operation are audited in the Washington office, and separate reports are prepared covering (1) project-center transactions in Latin American currencies; (2) project-center transactions translated into dollars; and (3) Washington office transactions in dollars. Combined statements are then prepared for distribution to show all transactions of each project in dollars or their equivalent at current free rates of exchange. In addition to the project accounts, the Treasurer of the Pan American Union, as Custodian, maintains separate accounts for recording the transactions of the Special Account of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States.

Retirement and Pension Fund.—The Director of the Department, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Pan American Union Retirement and Pension Fund, is responsible for all fiscal matters, secretarial work, and technical services in the operation of the Fund. A separate annual report, on a calendar-year basis, with financial statements, is available for the year ended December 31, 1954. Participants in the plan, besides staff members of the Pan American Union, include those of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the Inter-American Indian Institute, certain employees of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, civilian employees of the Inter-American Defense Board, and some employees of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Office of Public Relations

Shortly after Dr. Carlos Dávila assumed the office of Secretary General, he began to reorganize and rebuild the former Office of Public Information with a view to providing the Pan American Union with a modern and effective public information section.

After the changes resulting from this decision were made, the Office of Public Relations, together with the necessary staff for performing its duties, was established in

[1] *See* pp. 100–101.

November 1954. Its area of activity was enlarged and the Office itself was placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary General.

As its name indicates, the Office of Public Relations is responsible not only for directing and carrying out the publicity campaigns of the Organization but also for establishing contacts with the many agencies that work in the vast field of public relations, and cooperating with them in publicity activities that will directly or indirectly be of benefit to the Organization.

In the period from the reorganization of the Office to the close of the present fiscal year, it has worked diligently, with highly encouraging results.

The new policy of the Office began to bear fruits in November 1954, the month of its reorganization, on the occasion of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, held in Rio de Janeiro, which was given wide publicity by the press throughout the Americas and in the rest of the world.

However, it was in April 1955 when the 65th Anniversary of the birth of the Inter-American System was celebrated (Pan American Day and Pan American Week), that the effectiveness of the work that the Office had done could be best observed. In cooperation with the press and the radio and television networks of Latin America, the United States, and Canada, the celebration of this date that is of such importance to the Hemisphere was given the greatest publicity thus far recorded. "Coffee Day" was celebrated for the first time, as part of the commemorative festivities, a fact that was widely noted by the press of the Hemisphere.

The participation of government agencies, schools and universities, civic clubs, professional organizations, religious and labor groups, business associations, etc., in the celebration of Pan American Week in the United States was much greater than it had been in previous years.

By courtesy of the National Broacas Company and over its television netw one of the numbers in a program prep for Pan American Week was presented, noteworthy success, directly from the American Union, to the television audien the United States. The staff of the Office in charge of all details of the number: sc technical direction, costuming, etc.

The Office of Public Relations gave possible assistance to the organizers sponsors of the Inter-American Investm Conference, held in New Orleans in F ruary-March 1955.

Starting in April 1955, the *Washin Daily News* published a series of 22 wee messages dedicated to inter-Americanism each of the American republics. The af said messages were signed in some insta by the Chiefs of State and in others, by Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The entire of this publicity program was defrayed the United States firm of Robert J. End as its contribution to the Pan Ameri cause.

The constant efforts of the Office to p licize the work that the Organization is d and to acquaint the people of the Uni States with each member country and cultural, technical, scientific, etc., devel ment, have achieved positive results. arrangement with the principal radio a television networks, several Ambassad the Secretary General, and many officials the Pan American Union took part in 1 the regularly-scheduled round-table p grams in which present-day problems w discussed.

The Office continued to cooperate w various United States civic organizati and help them with programs designed familiarize the public with the work of Organization and its various Specializ Organizations, as well as with the princi characteristics of every member country

As to internal relations, the Office H

ordinated its work with that of the other fices of the Pan American Union and offered iem the fullest cooperation in all activities dounding to the benefit of the Union. It is likewise acted as a means of publicizing ie work of the other offices and served as a oint of contact with all outside institutions. should be mentioned that all the offices of ie Pan American Union, and particularly ie Publications and Distribution Division, ive cooperated most enthusiastically with ie Office of Public Relations to enable it to erform its work effectively.

The Office sponsored and organized, on its vn initiative, various cultural programs, eld both in and outside the Pan American nion, in which Latin American and United ates artists took part. In close collaboration ith the Music and Visual Arts Section and ie Special Services Section, the Office helped the presentation of various art exhibits, oncerts, lectures, round-table discussions, id other social events.

The Office also offered its cooperation to ational committees within the United States their preparations for the celebration of olumbus Day and also in the work that is eing done to organize the Caravan of the mericas (a traveling exhibit of Latin Amer-an industries and products that will be rculated throughout the United States in 956).

Press Section

Since November 1954, when the Public elations Office and program were reorgan-ed, this Section has greatly intensified its tivities. The two objectives sought through is increase in activities were (1) a greater ssemination of news items about and more tention to all activities of the Organization id its General Secretariat in the press of atin America; and (2) a campaign to get e news agencies of the United States to ve more publicity, not only to the activities the Organization but also to life in the Latin American republics, heretofore almost completely unknown to the greater part of the people in the United States.

To attain its first objective the Section has been publishing the *Boletín semanal de noticias de la Unión Panamericana*. This release is not for general distribution but is sent to the principal newspapers in the leading Latin American cities. There are 150 newspapers on the mailing list at present. The release contains material of a general nature concerning the principal events that have occurred during the week at the headquarters of the Organization of American States or elsewhere in the United States if related in any way to Pan Americanism.

The new *Boletín* has met with a very favorable reception. Several newspapers are now publishing its entire contents in a special section entitled "News of the Organization of American States", "News of the Pan American Union", and so forth. Other newspapers are publishing the items separately and identifying the news source. Consideration is being given to the possibility of publishing it twice a week in the future, instead of once a week.

Other new activities are the regular transmittal to the Latin American press of special articles, editorial in tone, on economic, cultural, and other topics, written by members of the Section or staff members of the Pan American Union, and the furnishing of especially prepared bulletins to a specific country whenever the news is of special interest to that country.

To attain its second objective the Section broadened its contacts with newspaper correspondents in the United States and, in several instances, established direct contacts with publishers of important newspapers. It also stepped up the rate at which it supplies news items and articles on topics of special interest to the public in the United States, in addition to other news copy of real value to journalists in the United States. These

efforts have not been in vain and have begun to bear fruit.

The photographic service has increased five-fold. All activities at the Pan American Union or connected with the Inter-American System have been given photographic coverage, and prints have been sent to the principal newspapers throughout this Hemisphere. The Section made arrangements to supply the photographic services of the United Press, the Associated Press, and the United States Information Agency with photographs for distribution to their clients in Latin America and Canada.

The *Carta aérea*, a semimonthly publication in Spanish and Portuguese, has been published regularly. Its articles and news concerning the Pan American Union are different from those found in the *Boletín de noticias*. It is sent to 850 newspapers and magazines throughout the Hemisphere, to various news agencies, and to a large number of libraries and other cultural institutions of the Americas and Europe.

Know the Americas, a release published regularly in English, with articles on the history, economy, and culture of the American peoples, and on the most important aspects of their progress in general, has continued to be published. It is now issued three times a month, instead of twice, and efforts are being made to publish it in the future on a weekly basis. In the period it has been appearing *Know the Americas* has won great prestige with the press of the United States. Mention should also be made of the fact that the *New York Times* has been publishing articles from the release regularly since January this year.

The writers of the Section have covered regularly all the meetings of the Council of the Organization and also all inter-American activities, both public and private, at the Pan American Union and elsewhere. They have also, as part of their work, cooperated in every way possible with the correspondents of news agencies, newspapers, a magazines, whose assignment is to cover activities of the Organization of Ameri States.

Radio and Television Section

Between October 1954 and June 1955, Radio and Television Section doubled production of radio programs, establish the first series of programs in Spanish the Spanish-speaking sectors of the Uni States population, organized regular sho wave programs, and prepared the fi regular television program (black-and-whi that the Pan American Union has had. also prepared and planned much m extensive operations for the present fis year.

On radio, a total of 104 programs w presented over the coast-to-coast network the American Broadcasting Company, wh has 300 stations throughout the count and 70 regional programs were broadc over the Rural Radio Network (22 station and the Union Broadcasting System stations), which together cover the easte and northwestern sections of the country

A total of 504 programs were also provid to the following independent stations: w WWDC, WBUZ, WGNT, WASH and WDON, Wa ington, D.C., WGET, Gettysburg, Penns vania, and WJMR, New Orleans.

These English-language programs w heard in 46 states of the United States, cluding all the important cities and t most densely populated sections of t country. A survey to determine the numb of listeners would have been very cos and therefore could not be made. It w estimated, however, on the basis of the co ments sent to us by the various statio that these programs had a radio audience approximately 25 million people. Duri this period, week-end broadcasts were ma from the Pan American Union to all parts the country.

The Pan American Union programs were so broadcast in Spanish to the states in ıe Southwest, where the percentage of ɔanish-speaking people in the radio au- .ence is greater than in any other part of ıe country, over the following stations: IFN, Phoenix, Arizona; KCOR, San An- ɔnio, Texas, and KWKW, Pasadena, Cali- rnia. Each station transmitted 42 programs, aking a total of 126 programs, all in the ɔanish language. There were 964 programs all broadcast in the United States.

Fourteen concerts and three lectures, oadcast over station WASH, were heard the District of Columbia.

A special series of five programs on the rganization of American States was sent station WJR of Detroit.

On short wave, the Section cooperated ɔm time to time with stations WRUL of ɔston and KGEI of Stanford, California. ·ograms presenting important activities of e Council of the Organization and the incipal events that took place in the Hall the Americas were also organized in operation with the Voice of America.

For Pan American Week, a contract was ;ned with RCA Victor, which distributed 3,500 disc jockeys special recordings of e Secretary General's greeting to the ople of the Americas. Complete sets of blicity material for Pan American Day, ·re also sent to all RCA Victor distributors, · distribution to record shops throughout ɜ United States, together with additional ıterial. A series of spot announcements s sent to the 5,000 member stations of ɜ American Association of Radio and levision Broadcasters. The stations used ɜm during Pan American Week to inform ɜ public on the significance of the date. lls of the Pan American Union building, h an accompanying announcement, were o sent to local television stations.

During the period between January and ne, 7,930 copies were distributed of a booklet containing recipes for Latin American dishes, together with publicity material on the Organization of American States and a list of Pan American Union publications.

On the Saturday afternoon program of popular Latin American music, broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company network and heard throughout the country, the magazine *Américas* has been advertising regularly. If this advertising had been done through commercial channels it would have cost several thousand dollars, because each station broadcasting spot announcements would have had to be paid individually.

Fourteen Ambassadors, Representatives on the Council of the Organization of American States, and also members of all the departments, divisions, and sections of the Pan American Union have been interviewed on national and international radio programs in English and Spanish. All aspects of the work and activities of the Organization of American States have been given the widest publicity.

In the field of television, guests were presented on various local programs during Pan American Week and other occasions. Preparations were also made for the program that is now being presented regularly over station WMAL-TV of the American Broadcasting Company network.

Special Services Section

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, the Section of Special Services of the Office of Public Relations organized or assisted in presenting 105 functions as compared to 78 of the previous year. Thirty-three receptions and luncheons were held, which involved the preparation and distribution of invitations, selection of the menus, music and flowers, and personally arranging, decorating, and supervising the cleaning of the building.

For evening events it was necessary for

the Chief and his Assistant to work 328 hours beyond their regular working hours.

Assistance was also rendered to other offices of the Pan American Union in arranging physical facilities and the drafting and issuing of invitations for concerts, lectures, motion picture showings, and a variety of other special events.

In connection with invitations sent out for these events the Section maintains and keeps up to date the names and addresses of some 8,000 persons.

Arrangements for meetings and socials of outside organizations given the hospitality of the building are made in this office.

The Section has acted as Social Secretariat for the Secretary General and his family and for many of the Ambassadors, members of the Council. This work entailed making appointments for official and social calls, acknowledging invitations, writing "thank you" letters, writing speeches, telegrams, etc.

The Section also compiled and prepared five issues of the *Directory of the Organization of American States* with a distribution of 10,000 copies. Each issue contained approximately 1,900 items, including the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and office hours of the delegations.

Américas

Américas completed its sixth year of publication in March 1955. As the monthly illustrated magazine of the Organization of American States, designed for the general public, the English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions continued to present objective and up-to-date information on the Organization of American States, its member countries, and inter-American affairs. This year's articles covered such widely ranging topics as the women's vote in Costa Rica; integration in the public schools of the United States as seen by an American Negro; the coffee industry in Colombia and the wine industry in Chile; the Technological Institute in Monterrey as a revolutionary development in Mexican education; a portrait the metropolis of Buenos Aires; an interv with the Chilean President of the Inter tional Association of Lions Clubs; the pub health victory in the battle against yaws Haiti; a profile of the Brazilian architec world-wide renown, Burle Marx; discussi of Argentine movies and detective stories Spanish.

With the September 1954 issue, Portuguese edition of *Américas* be publishing in Rio de Janeiro. This cha was made to cut production costs and crease the Brazilian distribution.

Also with a view to cutting costs, *Amér* began using a self-cover in the June 1 English edition, which is equivalent to July 1955 Spanish and Portuguese editi

Américas published a number of spe issues during the year. The second ann travel issue proved enormously popular w readers. A special poetry issue, examin points of similarity as well as differing aspe of poetry in all the countries of the West Hemisphere, was also widely acclaim Because of translation difficulties in t specialized field, the magazine does publish poetry in its regular numbers; the fore, this special issue was planned w the guidance of a professional poet to that gap. Another special issue was plan in connection with the 65th anniversary the Organization of American States. Besi a lead article by the Chairman of the Cou of the Organization of American States t took stock of the Organization's progress date, it included a vivid picture story the activities of the Organization through the Hemisphere; extensive coverage of H the Organization celebrated its anniversa and reprints of articles about the Organi tion of American States from West Hemisphere newspapers and magazines.

General Publications Section

During the last fiscal year, the work this section was divided almost equally i

wo main classes: (1) production of general ublications for sale to the public; and (2) ublic-information and institutional mate- al. The former included the rewriting of ld titles, or publications out of print, in ie following series: "American Nations", Commodity", and "Young Readers"; also iiscellaneous titles. Nine titles in all were repared during 1954–55.

The bulk of the material classified as public information and institutional" was repared in conjunction with the celebration Pan American Day and the 65th anni- ersary of the founding of the Organization American States. This was not strictly litorial work, as it included such media as idio, TV, and exhibits. The varied produc- on of this type of material may be briefly ummarized as follows:

1. Special articles of a serious nature on ie historical development of the Pan merican Union and the Organization of merican States, highlights and outstanding personalities since 1890, prepared in journalistic style for distribution to magazines and newspapers, or for use as radio scripts and background, and including such titles as "The First Inter-American Conference", "Architects of the Inter-American System", etc.

2. Leaflets specially prepared for the Pan American Day packet, of which there were three, entitled: *Pan American Day Dishes*, *The Rumba*, and *Suggested Costumes for Pan American Day*; also a new "Introduction to . . ." leaflet on the United States.

3. Short, popular messages in the form of letters, or for special purposes.

4. Visual material, such as the permanent exhibit "This is the OAS" prepared jointly with the Visual Arts Section.

5. Radio and TV, including live and tape-recorded interviews and TV appearances to promote Pan American Day and the Latin-American recipe book *Qué Rico!* published in 1955.

VIII

THE SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS

In accordance with the Charter of the rganization, the Specialized Conferences eet to deal with special technical matters to develop specific aspects of inter-Ameri- n cooperation, when it is so decided by ie Inter-American Conference or the Meet- g of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign ffairs, when inter-American agreements so ovide, or when the Council of the Organi- tion considers it necessary, either on its vn initiative or at the request of one of its gans or of one of the Specialized Organiza- ons.

The following list covers only technical eetings held during 1954–55 and open to rticipation by all member states of the rganization, including several attended also y non-American delegates or observers but imarily inter-American in character and osely integrated with the program of the Organization. In this chronological list, the names of the Inter-American Specialized Conferences are indicated by an asterisk. The list is followed by summaries of the various meetings, which are grouped under "Inter-American Specialized Conferences" and "Other Inter-American Meetings" whose results have been reported to the General Secretariat.

1. Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Technical Committee on Cacao (Turrialba, Costa Rica, July 4–10, 1954)
*2. Sixth Pan American Highway Congress (Caracas, Venezuela, July 11–23, 1954)
3. First Latin American Congress on Mental Health (São Paulo, Brazil, July 15–20, 1954)
4. Fourth Inter-American Congress of Sanitary Engineering (São Paulo, Brazil, July 25–31, 1954)
5. Fourth Pan American Congress of Pediatrics (São Paulo, Brazil, August 1–7, 1954)

*6. Third Inter-American Indian Conference (La Paz, Bolivia, August 2–12, 1954)
*7. Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference (Santiago, Chile, October 7–22, 1954)
8. Second Ibero-American Congress on Social Security (Lima, Peru, October 12–26, 1954)
9. Second Inter-Ibero-American Congress on Education (Quito, Ecuador, October 15–22, 1954)
10. Third Inter-American Conference on Accounting (São Paulo, Brazil, November 13–20, 1954)
11. First Inter-American Conference of Public Law Administration (São Paulo, Brazil, November 21–27, 1954)
12. Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy) (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 22–December 2, 1954)
13. Fifth Inter-American Congress of Municipalities (San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 2–7, 1954)
14. Inter-American Seminar on Secondary Education (Santiago, Chile, December 29, 1954–January 29, 1955)
15. Second Hispano-Luso-American and Philippine Penal and Penitentiary Congress (São Paulo, Brazil, January 19–25, 1955)
*16. Tenth Pan American Child Congress (Panama City, Panama, February 6–12, 1955)
17. Sixth Meeting of the Latin American Congress of Physical Medicine (Lima, Peru, February 15–20, 1955)
18. Inter-American Investment Conference (New Orleans, United States, February 28–March 3, 1955)
19. Fifth Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (Caracas, Venezuela, March 16–26, 1955)
20. Second Latin American Electroencephalographical Congress (Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21–24, 1955)
21. Sixth Latin American Congress on Neurosurgery (Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21–24, 1955)
22. Third Inter-American Meeting on Livestock Production (FAO) (Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 18–30, 1955)
23. Fifth Inter-American Congress of Radiology (Washington, D. C., United States, April 24–29, 1955)
24. Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee of the International Labor Organization (Caracas, Venezuela, April 25–May 7, 1955)
25. Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women (San Juan, Puerto R May 29–June 18, 1955)
*26. Third Inter-American Statistical Confer (Petrópolis, Brazil, June 9–22, 1955)

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Sixth Pan American Highway Congress

Convoked as a Specialized Conference the Council of the Organization of Ameri States, this Congress was held at Cara Venezuela, July 11–23, 1954, pursuant t decision of the Fifth Pan American Highv Congress (Lima, 1951). The Regulations a Agenda were drawn up by the Inter-Am can Economic and Social Council.

All of the American republics except Co Rica and Guatemala sent official delega to this meeting. Organizations represen were the Organization of American Sta the Inter-American Economic and So Council, the Inter-American Federation Automobile Clubs, the American Ro Builders' Association, and the Internatio Road Federation. There were also a num of organizations, as well as individual o servers, invited by the Organizing Comm tee.

The Congress adopted 53 resolutions. particular importance is Resolution which recommended that future Congres be convoked and conducted in accordan with the Organization Plan of the P American Highway Congresses. (This P was later considered and approved by t Council of the Organization of Americ States.)

Other significant resolutions dealt with plan for financing the Pan American Hig way System (III); the general route of th System and alternate Pan American Hig way connections (VII–VIII); uniform iden fication symbols for road guides, maps, e (X–XI); studies by the Permanent Executi Committee for the purpose of establishing uniform highway-system nomenclatu

xxv); an order of priority for the various ases of construction of the Highway stem (xiv); jurisdiction of the Permanent ecutive Committee for clarifying discrep- cies with respect to international junction ints between adjoining countries (xv); d cooperation of interested organizations inter-American road development (xvii). so worth noting are the following recom- endations: that the governments that have t yet adhered to the 1949 Geneva Con- ntion and 1943 Washington Convention requested to do so (xx); that the govern- nts consider the possible adoption of inimum Uniform Regulations recom- ended for issuance of drivers' licenses rsuant to their national legislation and gulations (xx); that the Permanent ecutive Committee compile and distribute ormation regarding highway-construction d maintenance equipment (xxiii); that governments acquire and establish ht-of-ways with a minimum width of 60 ters for main highways and 30 meters for ondary roads (xxvi); that the govern- nts give preferential attention to highway intenance work (xxx); and that the er-American Economic and Social Council voke a meeting of traffic experts before Seventh Pan American Highway Con- ss (xxxix).

In Resolution xliv, the Congress desig- ted the following countries as the seats of various Technical Committees of Ex- ts provided for in Article 10 of the Or- nization Plan: Peru (Committee on velopment of Government Highway encies), Brazil (Committee on Planning), nezuela (Committee on Financing), and gentina (Committee on Terminology). e Congress also elected as members of Permanent Executive Committee the lowing five countries: Argentina, Brazil, xico, Peru, and the United States, to- her with Venezuela, the host country of Sixth Congress, and Panama, which was designated as the seat of the Seventh Congress, to be held in 1957 (xlii–xliii).

Third Inter-American Indian Conference

The Third Inter-American Indian Conference, convoked by the Government of Bolivia and the Inter-American Indian Institute, was held at La Paz, August 2–12, 1954.

Sixteen American republics (all except Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) were represented. Intergovernmental organizations represented included the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the International Labor Organization, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Also, observers were present from India, the Instituto Demogenético (Argentina), the Musée de l'Homme (France), the Seminario de Americanistas of the University of Madrid (Spain), the Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma (United States), the University of Cuzco (Peru), and the Eva Perón University (Argentina).

The Conference adopted 33 resolutions and recommendations. Special note is made of the following decisions: Declaration of the Rights of the American Indian (ii); recommendation to the Institute for the creation, within the Institute, of a Committee on sociological studies relating to systems of land ownership and landholding (iv); recommendation to the governments of the American countries regarding extension of the right to vote (v); recommendations on specific measures for the agricultural and economic advancement of the Indian populations (iii); and recommendation to the Institute for the establishment of a juridico-technical committee, composed of one representative of each member state, charged

with compiling, classifying, and publicizing the laws of the American nations on Indian questions (VI). The Conference resolved to communicate to the Brazilian Government its desire that the Fourth Inter-American Indian Conference be held in Brazil (XXXIII).

A recent communication received from the Institute states that the Government of Guatemala has offered to be the host of the Fourth Conference.

Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference

The Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference was convoked by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in compliance with Resolution XXV approved at the Seventh Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, which accepted the invitation extended by the Government of Chile. The Conference was held in Santiago, October 7–22, 1954.

All of the American republics except Honduras were represented by delegates at the Conference. France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom also sent delegates, and Canada sent an official observer. The following organizations were represented (in addition to the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization, which were the sponsoring agencies): Organization of American States, United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labor Organization, United Nations International Children's Fund, American College of Chest Physicians, International League against Rheumatism, International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, International Union against Cancer, International Union against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, League of Red Cross Societies, Pan American Medical Confederation, Rockefeller Foundation, World Federation of Mental Health, and World Medical Association.

The Conference adopted 44 resolutions that dealt for the most part with admi trative-budgetary matters of the Pan Am can Sanitary Organization and with tec cal-medical topics. Among the decis that should be noted are the follow re-election of Dr. Fred L. Soper as Dire of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (x resolution establishing criteria to be served by Paso in establishing coopera relations with nongovernmental organ tions (XXVIII); decision not to approve proposed amendments to the Constitu of Paso (XL); and resolution requirin two-thirds majority of those participa governments entitled to vote as a condi for the adoption of proposed amendme

The invitation extended by the Gov ment of the United States to hold the teenth Pan American Sanitary Confere in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was accepted.

Tenth Pan American Child Congress

At the invitation of the Governmen Panama, the Tenth Pan American C Congress was held at Panama City f February 6 to 12, 1955. All of the Ameri republics except Bolivia and Mexico w represented by delegates. In addition representatives from the American In national Institute for the Protection Childhood, which was the sponsoring Spec ized Organization, and from the Organiza of American States, the Congress was tended by special guests and observers fr the following countries and agencies: Fra the Holy See, Italy, Panama, Spain, Catholic International Union for So Service, the Economic Commission for La America, the International Conference Social Work, the Latin American Fun mental Education Center, the Pan Ameri Sanitary Organization, the United Nati the United Nations Educational, Scien and Cultural Organization, the Uni Nations International Children's Fund,

World Women's Party, and numerous national organizations of the American countries.

The Congress approved 25 resolutions which concerned, for the most part, technical questions of health, education, social work, sociology, and legislation. Of particular interest from an organizational point of view were the following recommendations: that the activities and services of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood be expanded (XX); that a topic on "vital statistics relating to children" be included in the agenda of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference (XXI); that the Organization of American States promote and organize social seminars on rural life (XIV) and international meeting of judges and offices attached to American juvenile courts and tribunals for minors (XIX); and that the assistance of the Pan American Union should be sought by the Institute in drafting the regulations for future Pan American Child Congresses (XXII).

Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference was held at Quitandinha, Petrópolis, Brazil, from June 9 to 23, 1955, convoked by the Council of the Organization of American States upon the invitation of the Government of Brazil. The original invitation of the Government of Chile, which had been accepted by the previous Conference, was withdrawn by that Government to permit the coordination of the inter-American meeting with the Twenty-ninth Session of the International Statistical Institute.

The Agenda and Regulations of the Conference were drawn up by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Inter American Statistical Institute.

Concurrently with the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, the following meetings were held: Third General Assembly of Members of the Inter American Statistical Institute, First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education, Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions of the Executive Committee of the Institute, and meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade.

All of the American republics except Cuba sent official delegates to this meeting. Canada also was represented as a member of the Inter American Statistical Institute.

In addition to the Organization of American States and the Inter American Statistical Institute, representatives were present from the following organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics, Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Inter-American Housing Center, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics, International Labor Organization, International Statistical Institute, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Pan American Railway Congress Association, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Economic Commission for Latin America, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Statistical Office, and World Health Organization.

The general objective of the Conference was to develop inter-American cooperation in the technical field of statistics and to deal with statistical matters of common interest to the American states. Within that general objective, the primary purpose was to assay the current status of statistical development in the American nations and to reassess their statistical needs in order to make decisions and establish priorities considered desirable in the following years for the orientation of

statistical progress in the Western Hemisphere.

The Conference approved 72 resolutions concerned with various areas of statistics, such as foreign trade and investment of foreign capital (9–11 and 13), labor (21–22), housing (23), social security (24), education and cultural statistics (25), health (55–60), tourism and migration (16, 61–63), vital-statistics systems (48, 49, and 60), and the Civil Register as a source of vital statistics (51–53 and 66).

Four resolutions (28–31) dealt with the principles that should govern the activity and relations of international organizations, both world and regional.

Resolutions 32 to 35 deal with the Proposed Program for the Decennial Census of America and the program of 1960.

Resolutions 36 through 46 on statistical teaching conserves the measures formerly taken and expands them to meet present needs.

No decision was taken with respect to the site and date of the Fourth Inter-American Statistical Conference.

The Third General Assembly of Members of Iasi, in addition to electing a new Executive Committee, approved the revised text of the Agreement between the Institute and the Organization of American States and requested revision of the Statutes of Iasi to adjust them to the new needs inherent to its growth.

Other Inter-American Meetings

Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Technical Committee on Cacao

The Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Technical Committee on Cacao was held in Turrialba, Costa Rica, from July 4 to 10, 1954. It was organized by the Inter-American Cacao Center of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of Costa Rica.

Seven American republics were represented by delegates, namely: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and the United States. The British West Indies (Granada, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Trinidad), Surinam, and French Camero were also represented by delegates, Bolivia and Germany, by observers. addition to the Inter-American Institute Agricultural Sciences, there were some institutions represented at the Meeting.

The Meeting adopted a number of recommendations limited principally to techni matters, including those dealing with following topics: plant improvement; pl diseases and pests; cacao quarantine tropical America; soil and leaf analy experimental designs and statistical analy bibliographies on cacao; and the ca bulletin.

The Sixth Meeting of the Techni Committee on Cacao will be held in Salvac Bahia, Brazil, in May 1956.

Fourth Inter-American Congress Sanitary Engineering

The Fourth Inter-American Congress Sanitary Engineering was held July 25– 1954, under the auspices of the Fou Centennial Committee of São Paulo, Bra and organized by the Brazilian Section the Inter-American Association of Sanit Engineering.

More than 300 engineers actively enga in sanitation work attended the Congr The World Health Organization, the P American Sanitary Bureau, the Institute Inter-American Affairs, and The Rockefe Foundation sent observers. The gove ments of America were represented officials of their ministries and departme in charge of sanitation, and of their univ sities, schools and engineering, public hea and hygiene faculties, as well as by memb of their engineering societies and Natio Sections of the Inter-American Associat of Sanitary Engineering. Some delegati were notably large, especially those fr

rgentina, Brazil, Chile, the United States, ruguay, and Venezuela. Colombia, Cuba, lexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru were lso represented.

The Congress adopted 21 resolutions. oteworthy among them were the recom-ıendations that the authorities of the dif-erent American countries give special ttention to the technical training of sani-ary inspectors; that copies of the resolutions dopted be sent to the governments of the merican nations; that regional sanitary-ngineering congresses be held; that stand-rds for construction projects and sanitation orks be established by the proper authori-es in those countries where such norms do ot yet exist; and that a study be made to andardize the names of physico-chemical ıd bacteriological factors and the unit ystems used to compute them in sewage ıalysis.

The Fifth Congress is to be held in Lima, eru, in 1956.

Fourth Pan American Congress of Pediatrics

The Fourth Pan American Congress of ediatrics was held concurrently with the ourth South American Congress on Pedi-rics at São Paulo, Brazil, from August 1 7, 1954. The Congress was held under e auspices of the American Academy of ediatrics. More than 700 pediatricians tended.

The official topics of the Congress were:) neurovirosis and neuroencephalitis in fectious diseases, (2) the problem of the demic goiter, and (3) the problem of mal-trition in the Latin American countries.

It was decided that the Fifth Congress be ld at Lima in 1957.

Second Ibero-American Congress on Social Security

The Second Ibero-American Congress on cial Security was held in Lima, Peru, from tober 12 to 26, 1954.

In addition to Spain and Portugal, all of the American republics were represented, except Mexico and the United States. The Organization of American States, the International Labor Organization, and the International Association of Social Security were also represented.

Among the principal conclusions and agreements reached was the decision to create an Ibero-American Organization of Social Security. This new agency would be a technical regional international organization charged with promoting the economic and social well-being of the Ibero-American peoples through the coordination, exchange, and utilization of experience in social security in order to ensure more effective collaboration among its members in the international field.

Second Inter-Ibero-American Congress on Education

The Second Inter-Ibero-American Congress on Education was convoked by the Ibero-American Bureau of Education under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Education of Ecuador. It was held in Quito from October 15 to 22, 1954.

All of the American republics except Costa Rica and Haiti were represented. France, Portugal, and Spain also sent representatives. The following international organizations sent observers: Organization of American States, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of International Education, Inter-American Federation of Catholic Education, Latin American Fundamental Education Center, and Ibero-American Bureau of Education.

The Congress approved a preliminary draft for an Ibero-American Convention on Equivalence of Studies. Eighteen resolutions dealing with improvement in educational standards and cooperation were adopted. Several of the resolutions call for services and cooperation from international organizations, including the Organization of

American States, and more specifically from the Division of Education of the Pan American Union. The name of the meetings was changed to "Ibero-American Congresses on Education".

The Third Congress is scheduled tentatively to be held in the Dominican Republic, in October 1957 and the Fourth Congress in Chile, in 1960.

Third Inter-American Conference on Accounting

The Third Inter-American Conference on Accounting was held from November 13 to 20, 1954, under the auspices of the Federation of Accountants of the State of São Paulo. The Conference was attended by delegates from all the countries of the Western Hemisphere except Haiti and Nicaragua.

The Conference selected some 50 technical papers, from more than 100 presented—on accounting, auditing, taxation, teaching, and professional practice—for publication in its proceedings. A number of other papers led to adoption of specific resolutions.

The Conference adopted 16 resolutions. The most notable of these was the one providing for the formation of a permanent secretariat for future conferences. San Juan, Puerto Rico, was designated as seat of the secretariat. Another resolution calls for the appointment of a subcommittee on auditing, with the responsibility of gathering material on the subject and studying the problem of establishing minimum standards of auditing. The United States was asked to serve as coordinator of this committee.

The Fourth Inter-American Accounting Conference will be held in Santiago, Chile, in 1956.

Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Econo and Social Council convened at Petrópo Brazil, from November 22 to Decembe 1954, as convoked by the Council of Organization of American States in c formity with Resolution LXVI of the Te Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 19 and pertinent provisions of the Statu (Article 18) and the Regulations (Article of the Inter-American Economic and So Council.

All the American republics sent delega to the Meeting, and Canada sent an obser The following non-American countries, vited by the Inter-American Economic a Social Council, sent representatives follow the deliberations of the Meeti Belgium, France, Indonesia, Italy, Jap the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Western Germany, a Yugoslavia. Organizations represented we the Organization of American States, American International Institute for Protection of Childhood, the Inter-Ameri Indian Institute, the Inter-American In tute of Agricultural Sciences, the I American Institute of Geography a History, the Pan American Sanitary Orga zation, the Inter American Statist Institute, the United Nations, the Econo Commission for Latin America, the F and Agriculture Organization of the Uni Nations, the International Bank for Rec struction and Development, the Inter tional Labor Organization, the Internatio Monetary Fund, the American Road Bu ers' Association, the Catholic Internatio Union for Social Service, the Federac Cafetalera Centro América-México-El C be, the Inter-American Council of Comme and Production, the Inter-American Fede tion of Automobile Clubs, and the Int national Chamber of Commerce.

The 48 resolutions approved dealt pri rily with various economic questions a decisions formulated at the Tenth Int American Conference. These included tra

ortation, prices and markets, restrictions n trade, promotion of trade, programming f economic development, financing of egional projects, and technical cooperation. pecific results covered by these resolutions re to be found in a detailed statement of ctivities of the Inter-American Economic nd Social Council which appears in Chapter v of this report.

Fifth Inter-American Congress of Municipalities

The Fifth Inter-American Congress of Municipalities was held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from December 2 to 7, 1954, at the invitation extended by the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The following 16 American republics were represented: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay. Observers were present from the Organization of American States and the United Nations. Spain also sent a group of observers.

The Congress adopted 28 resolutions, declarations, recommendations, and motions. Of particular interest to the Organization of American States were the following: a recommendation that the American governments study and apply rules that will allow greater administrative decentralization through municipalities with an adequate revenue base to meet the local requirements and the normal expenditures of their administration; a request that Unesco, the American governments, especially the ministries of education, and the municipalities support the creation of an inter-American civic organization to be known by the name Escrics (initials for the Spanish version of the slogan "spirit of solidarity, understanding, responsibility, civic interest, and service"), in which children of both sexes from 7 to 18 years of age might be members; a statement that planning be recognized as essential in municipal government; a recommendation that the municipalities codify their ordinances; and a request that governments (national, state, and municipal) include in their respective budgets an amount, in keeping with their income, to be sent to the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation for an Inter-American Municipal-Improvement Fund, which is to be used for creating, with the assistance and cooperation of other specialized educational institutions and organizations, a permanent body of experts on municipal matters, who shall be at the service of contributing governments for studying specific situations and formulating and recommending plans for the solution of problems and matters of municipal interest. The Congress designated Panama City as the seat of the Sixth Congress.

Inter-American Seminar on Secondary Education

The Inter-American Seminar on Secondary Education was held in Santiago, Chile, from December 29, 1954, to January 22, 1955, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Chile and the Pan American Union. This was the fifth seminar in the series organized and sponsored by the Pan American Union. The others were held at Caracas (1948), Rio de Janeiro (1949), Montevideo (1950), and the University of Maryland, United States (1952).

All the American republics except Argentina and Honduras were represented. In addition, there were observers from Spain and the following international organizations: Oas, Unesco, Ilo, Fao, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Office of International Education, and the Union of Latin American Universities.

Sixth Convention of the Latin American Congress of Physical Medicine

The Sixth Convention of the Latin American Congress of Physical Medicine and its affiliates, the Pan American Academy of General Practice and the Pan American Association of Medical Specialities, was held in Lima, Peru, from February 15 to 20, 1955. The Congress also held scientific sessions in Quito, Ecuador, and Cali, Colombia.

There were some 50 delegates, most of them from Peru and the United States. During the scientific sessions, papers and films were presented by the delegates.

The Seventh Convention of the Congress will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, during January and February, 1956.

Inter-American Investment Conference

The Inter-American Investment Conference was held in New Orleans, from February 28 to March 3, 1955. Businessmen and government officials of all of the American republics met for the purpose of promoting economic progress in Latin America through increased capital investment.

It was unanimously decided by t participants that the constructive forces private enterprise set in motion there stimulate an accelerated flow of priva investment capital to Latin America shou be continued. One of the actions taken implement this decision was the establis ment of an Inter-American Investme Opportunity Service at International Hou in New Orleans, with participating organiz tions in each of the Latin American cou tries.

Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Americ Commission of Women

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Ame can Commission of Women was held in S Juan, Puerto Rico, from May 29 to June 1955.

All the American republics, exce Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, Peru, a Venezuela, sent official delegates. A represented were the UN, Ilo, and t Pau. In addition there were some 40 c servers from women's organizations Puerto Rico and the United States.

The Assembly approved 15 resolutio For details, see Chapter ix, which contai a summary of the work carried out by t Inter-American Commission of Women.

IX

INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES FORMING PART OF THE OAS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

During the fiscal year 1954–55, there was continued increase in the rate of development of the activities and responsibilities of the Institute, which have shown such a marked growth since 1950. Among other important events that took place during this period, the Institute had the pleasure of welcoming back Guatemala—which had withdrawn in 1951—as one of its members; the Gove ment of the United States authorized, a ordered payment of, its new quota c tribution; the Interim Committee on Oc nography was established; and an agreeme was signed with the International Union Geodesy and Geophysics for the purpose increasing cooperation in the fields geodesy, geophysics, gravimetry, geom netism, seismology, hydrography, and tid

The Institute's Periodicals Library was officially opened on Pan American Day. It adjoins the main library, which contains about 50,000 volumes in its particular fields, all completely catalogued.

The building that houses the Institute, which has been assigned to it by the Mexican Government since 1930 but only part of which has been used up to now, was taken over in its entirety. With the cooperation of the Comisión de Monumentos Coloniales de México, the Institute took advantage of the demolition of a colonial structure and removed from it a valuable XVIII century façade, an historic relic of great artistic beauty, which was transferred to the front door of the Institute.

Projects Accomplished

The Commission on Cartography completed the Atlas of America, which contains a general map of America, maps of North, Central, and South America and the Antilles, 12 country maps, and maps indicating marine currents, magnetic declinations, isotherms, climates, vegetation, population, mineral resources, and communications systems. This atlas is the first compilation of data of its kind that has ever been made with the cooperation of all the countries of the Hemisphere.

With the financial aid of the Geological Society of America, a complete geological and paleontological bibliography of Central America and adjacent areas, from southeastern Mexico to northwestern Colombia, was completed. This bibliography will serve as the starting point for subsequent research in this area.

Another project that is being carried out in Central America, with the cooperation of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey and a business organization, has as its purpose the systematic study of the records of the volcanological instruments of that region to obtain a better understanding of its volcanic phenomena. The University of Texas is cooperating technically in this project by lending the services of one of its eminent professors, who is serving as Secretary of the Committee on Vulcanology.

At the request of the Council of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Institute furnished advice with respect to the agenda of the Specialized Inter-American Conference on "Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters" and to the possibility of establishing either an oceanographic institute or special oceanographic services.

Other projects that have been completed are: a study, carried out at the request of Panama, on the geographic area that includes the Isthmus of Panama; consultations with technical experts and with the Government of Ecuador for the purpose of gathering facts to serve as a guide in the establishment of an inter-American astronomical observatory; the publication of a facsimile edition of Humboldt's *Géographie des plantes*, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Institute and the 150th anniversary of the date of the original publication of that work; and cooperation with Guatemalan technical experts in the publication of the *Informe sobre reconocimiento de suelos en el Departamento de Suchitepéquez* and the maps accompanying that report. At the request of the Government of Nicaragua, the geologist-paleontologist of the Institute advised the officials of that Government with respect to their plans for the establishment of a permanent geologic agency to continue studies on the mineral resources of that country; and, on the invitation of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, the Secretary of the Interim Committee on Oceanography was a member of the scientific staff that visited the Revillagigedo Archipelago, off the west coast of Mexico,

for the purpose of studying the new volcano, Bárcena, on San Benedicto Island.

The three permanent Commissions of the Institute—on Cartography, Geography, and History, respectively—continued to carry out their work programs, giving special attention to the preparation of the agenda and documents for the Sixth General Assembly of the Institute, to be held in Mexico from July 26 to August 6, 1955, concurrently with the Seventh Pan American Consultation on Cartography, the Fourth Pan American Consultation on Geography, and the Third Pan American Consultation on History.

Special mention should be made of the Pan American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources, which is a project of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States. The Institute is the cooperating agency sponsoring this project. The Center, which was opened July 1, 1954, is located at the Universidade Rural, a short distance from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At present there are approximately 40 trainees at the Center who are receiving instruction in the evaluation of natural resources. The training deals with geology, hydrology, soils, and vegetation.

Publications

The following periodicals are still being published: *Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana*, *Revista de historia de América*, *Revista cartográfica*, *Revista geográfica*, and *Folklore americano*, as are the information bulletins of the Commissions on Cartography, Geography, and History. The General Secretariat of the Institute has begun publication of the *Boletín aéreo*, three numbers of which have already appeared.

The Commission on Geography published, among other works and studies, the *Diccionario geológico-geomorfológico*, by Professor Antonio Teixeira Guerra, handbooks on the geography of Costa Rica and Puerto Ri and three works on the teaching of geograp in Canada, Haiti, and Puerto Rico, resp tively.

The Commission on History published, part of its program, works on the p Columbian period in Colombia, the Guian the Caribbean area, the Andean *altipla* and the southern region of South Ameri the *Manual de paleografía hispanoamerica* volumes entitled *Monumentos arqueológicc históricos de Colombia*, and *Misiones vene lanas en los archivos europeos*; and works the colonial period in the United States a in Northern and Middle Spanish Americ

Inter-American Institute of Agricultu Sciences

During the fiscal year 1954–55 the Int American Institute of Agricultural Scienc centered at Turrialba, Costa Rica, contin and developed its research activities thro various projects relating to improved pl varieties, promotion of rural welfare, a improvement of production methods, a developed relations with national and in national institutions in these and rela fields.

Scientific Meetings

Two important conferences of pl scientists took place at Turrialba: the F Meeting of the Inter-American Techn Committee on Cacao (July 4 to 10, 19 and the Conference of Corn Specialists Central and South America (October 2 29, 1954). Approximately 77 technici attended the Cacao Meeting. The Con ence of Corn Specialists was held under auspices of The Rockefeller Foundation, approximately 50 technicians were pres

Members of the Department of P Industry also took part in several import technical and scientific meetings in L America and the United States. These cluded the meetings of the American Soci

or Horticultural Science, in Gainesville, lorida, and the Caribbean Branch of that ociety, in Tegucigalpa; the Third Latin-merican Meeting of Plant Scientists, Soil cientists and Entomologists, at Bogotá; ne meeting of the International Biometrics ociety, at Campinas, Brazil; and the meet-ng of FEDECAME (Federación Cafetalera entro América-México-El Caribe) at San uan, Puerto Rico.

IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT VARIETIES

Research in the Institute's Department of lant Industry was carried forward under x projects, dealing with coffee, cacao, food rops, fiber crops, chemicals in agriculture, nd general studies.

Experiments were conducted to determine ne relative yield of cacao trees grown from uttings of four superior varieties and from eedlings of those varieties in comparison ith seedlings of unselected cacao. It was ound in the fifth year of the planting that ne trees from rooted cuttings outyielded the eedlings of the same varieties by 50 per ent and outyielded the unselected seedlings y 66 per cent.

Trials of 256 of the best rice varieties from revious (1953) trials were carried to eval-ate their resistance to *Helminthosporium ryzae* and *Piricularia oryzae*. Analysis of ne disease ratings for seedling, leaf, and ead infection by both fungi and of the eld data and regression on yields showed nportant differences among varieties, that ere correlated with each other.

IPROVEMENTS IN THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

The first phase of the Tropical Dairy attle Project has been completed with the tablishment of a *criollo* milking herd of 80 ws. The first group of Institute-born ifers are coming into production with very tisfactory results. Data on ectoparasites s been obtained to prove the high resist-ce of *criollo* cows.

Final results are available on the fertilization of Imperial grass (*Axonoppus scoparius*). The most dramatic discovery was that of killing the plant by potassium starvation following application of nitrogen fertilizers. In another experiment Pangola grass (*Digitaria decumbens*) was found to be far more productive than carpet grass (*Axonoppus affinis*).

Studies are in progress in the climatic chamber, involving the testing of Jerseys, *Criollos*, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Brahmans, Santa Gertrudis, Ayrshires, and Holsteins.

ECONOMICS AND RURAL LIFE

Cooperative programs with Bolivia, Colombia, and Costa Rica received major emphasis during the period 1954–55. These programs include a wide range of activities such as ecological and economic studies, rural education centers and experimental schools, and courses on land economics, agricultural extension, etc.

In regard to the Bolivian Cooperative Program, which deals with the transfer of population from the Valleys of Cochabamba to the Santa Cruz area, the resettlement was initiated with a group of 20 peasants. A total of 85 settlers have entered the project and participated in one or more of the eight groups entering the program throughout the year. Ecological and economic studies of the Santa Cruz area were made and a tract of land of about 4,800 acres was chosen to initiate the colonization. The settlers have already harvested their first crops of corn and rice on the new land.

The cooperative program with the Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería del Valle del Cauca and with the Facultad de Agronomía of Palmira, Colombia, included an ecological study of the Roldanillo area, the opening of a Rural Education Center, with 30 students, and the organization of an Agricultural Extension Agency in the area.

The program with Costa Rica includes

experimental schools located in 13 different neighborhoods of the Turrialba community, the organization and integration of community services, and the planning of an institution to train rural teachers and help in the organization of a Rural Education Center in Turrialba for the development of skills in rural living.

The Institute completed an analysis on the efficiency of coffee picking and the results will be published soon.

Publications

Owing to changes in personnel and delays in shipment of paper orders, only two issues of the journal *Turrialba*, corresponding to the first two quarters of the year, were published. The journal was sent to 64 countries, and its circulation increased from 887 in 1953 to 967 in 1954.

During the year 144 copies of the book *Administración rural*, by John A. Hopkins, were sold. Distribution of the Spanish edition of the *Information Bulletin* increased from 2,409 to 3,251 addresses in 50 countries. The English edition was sent to 1,525 addresses in 75 countries, as compared with 1,317 in 1953. The Spanish edition of the bulletin *Cacao*, published jointly with the Inter-American Cacao Center, was sent to 1,200 addresses in 35 countries, and the English edition to 712 addresses in 57 countries. Five titles were added to the series "Comunicaciones de Turrialba", and 12 to the "Reprint" series.

Scientific-Communications Service

At the beginning of the year training on communications and audio-visual aids was given to the participants in the community-school short course, sponsored by the Department of Economics and Rural Life of the Institute. In-training service in agricultural extension was also given.

A total of 31,082 pages of journal articles were photocopied in response to 1,766 orders received from 230 technicians and 67 institutions; thus, an increase of 7,653 photocopies was registered during the year, compared with 23,429 distributed in the previous year. At the request of Servi clients 108 short bibliographies were distributed to technicians, students of agronom farmers and other persons, and to institutio

Student Training

Ninety-eight students from 15 countr received training as residents in Turrialb Of this number 34 were graduate studen 20 were candidates for the degree *Magis Agriculturae*, and 14 were special studen In addition, the annual short course for ru teachers included 31, and 6 in-service tra ees were registered for special duty in cac propagation. Eleven students were grant the *Magister Agriculturae* degree.

American International Institute for the Pr tection of Childhood

The most important activity carried c by the American International Institute f the Protection of Childhood during t fiscal year 1954–55 was the preparation a holding of the Tenth Pan American Ch Congress, which was held in Panama, fr February 6 to 12, 1955.

Representatives from 19 member countr attended the Congress, as well as delegatio from international and inter-American o ganizations, special guests, and observ from numerous national agencies and o ganizations interested in the problems childhood.

The work of the Congress was carried c through five technical committees whi respectively considered topics related to t following subjects: health, education, soc service, sociology and legislation, a inter-American cooperation. Twenty-five r olutions and votes were approved by t Congress.

In order to achieve the speediest possi

xpansion of the activities and services ndertaken by the American International nstitute for the Protection of Childhood, ne Tenth Pan American Child Congress ecommended that the Directing Council of ne Institute, or its Director General, pre- are, after consultation with the member ountries, a draft budget to achieve such xpansion of its activities and services, and nat it be considered by the said Council at s next annual meeting.

Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services

After the third course under the Seminar corresponding to project 32 of the Program Technical Cooperation of the OAS) had een held in Montevideo in the first half of 954, national seminars were held on the llowing dates: Bolivia, July 15 to 30; razil, July 18 to 30; Mexico, June 21 to ly 10; Paraguay, July 5 to 17; and Puerto ico, July 15 to 29.

The following technical teams were sent these national seminars by the Institute: *Mexico and Puerto Rico*, Dr. Víctor scardó y Anaya (Uruguay), Mrs. Elena ederos de González (Cuba), and Dr. Carlos . Páez (Ecuador); *to Bolivia*, Dr. Luis M. etrillo, Dr. Daniel H. Martins, and Miss dela Freire Muñoz (Uruguay); and *to araguay and Brazil*, Dr. José P. Achard Jruguay), Miss Rosario Aráoz (Peru), and r. Espíritu Santos Mendoza (Venezuela).

The national seminars met in an atmos- iere of great cordiality, which encouraged e members in their work for child welfare id brought them closer together. The nclusions reached at all of them, published the close of the respective seminars, show e aspirations of the several countries and e necessity of insisting on the improve- ent of institutions, services, and legislation.

In the first six months of 1955, a new plan seminars under project 32 was studied, but for various reasons it could not be put into operation before August 1.

Meetings of the Directing Council

The Directing Council met twice. In December 1944 a special meeting was held, with Mr. Pedro Cerisola, the Ambassador of Mexico in Uruguay, presiding in the absence of the regular Chairman, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro. At that meeting amendments to the Statutes were approved, as a result of which the offices were reorganized and the Department of Technical Cooperation was created, staffed by the personnel of the former Health Department. Furthermore, the new articles permit greater elasticity with respect to the country quotas.

The second meeting of the Directing Council during the fiscal year took place in Panama City, in February 1955, coincident with the Child Congress. Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Enochs, the United States delegate, presided. Ten technical delegates attended the meeting, at which interesting topics relating to the future of the Institute were discussed.

Headquarters of the Institute

Since August 1954, the offices and library of the Institute have occupied the new headquarters, Avenida 8 de Octubre, No. 2882, which the Institutes owns. This has made a better distribution of work possible and given the institution a sense of security and permanence.

Publications

The publications of the Institute, *Boletín* and *Noticiario*, have continued to appear regularly. When Professor Emilio Fournié retired, the editorial board was reorganized and Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya became editor.

Other Activities

In June 1955 the jury to judge the papers entered in the contest on "El Estudio de los

Programas de Asistencia Social Tendientes a Fortalecer la Familia" was appointed; it was composed of Professor Emilio Fournié (Chairman), Dr. Isabel Pintos de Vidal, Miss Adela Freire Muñoz, Dr. Domingo Sarli, and Dr. María Luisa Saldún de Rodríguez.

In October 1954 Dr. Carlos Pérez del Castillo was appointed to represent the Institute at the Congress of the Union des Associations régionales pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, which met at Montpellier, France.

In November 1954 Dr. Marco Tulio Magaña, the technical delegate of El Salvador, was appointed observer to the Second Central American Congress on Pediatrics, which was held in his country.

In July 1954 Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Enochs was appointed to represent the Institute at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance.

On September 9 of the same year the appointment of Miss Katharine F. Lenroot as the Institute's permanent observer to UNICEF was approved.

In November 1954 Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya was appointed as observer to the UNESCO meeting held in Montevideo.

Inter-American Commission of Women

TENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMISSION

In accord with Resolution XXIV of the Eighth Assembly (Brazil, 1952) the Inter-American Commission of Women planned to hold its Tenth Assembly in Haiti, in November 1954. The destruction caused by hurricane "Hazel" made it necessary for the Government of Haiti to cancel this invitation.

Subsequently, at the instance of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commission received an invitation from the Government of the United States of America to hold its Tenth Assembly in San Juan, from May 29 to June 16, 1955.

Fifteen American republics sent offi delegates. The United Nations and the In national Labor Office were represented, some 40 observers from leading wome organizations of Puerto Rico and the Uni States followed the proceedings.

The agenda included the following top economic status of working women in American republics; employment opportu ties for women in business and indust establishment and functioning of wome bureaus in departments of labor, and Women's Sections in labor-inspection ag cies; Convention No. 100 and Recommen tion No. 90 of the International La Organization, concerning equal remune tion of men and women for work of eq value; legislation relative to education women; statistics on primary, seconda university, and vocational education; and inter-American Conventions on behalf women.

The Assembly approved 15 resolutio Resolutions XI and XII provide for a "Co nental Campaign in behalf of the Principl Equal Remuneration for Men and Wom Workers for Work of Equal Value", an "Meeting of Technical Experts and Adm istrative Heads of Women's Labor Bureau Other resolutions relate to economic a social affairs; education; the three int American Conventions on behalf of wome rights; and women in public office.

The Tenth Assembly approved also revised Regulations of the Inter-Ameri Commission of Women and established list of priorities for the future work progr of the Commission. It accepted the invi tion extended by the Government of Dominican Republic to hold the Eleve Assembly in that country.

In accord with Article 17 of the Orga Statute, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras were elected to membership in Executive Committee of the Commiss for the period 1955–57.

Other Meetings

Not being able to send a delegate to the Tenth Pan American Child Congress (Panama City, February 1955) the Commission submitted a document entitled "Resoluciones Aprobadas en Asambleas de la Comisión: Educación Doméstico-Rural; Escuelas de Servicio Social; Protección a la Maternidad y a la Familia".

The Commission participated in the National Conference on Effective Use of Woman Power (Washington, D. C., March 1955). The delegates of leading women's organizations of the United States and women representatives of Latin American, European, and Asiatic embassies in Washington, D. C., heard an address delivered by the Chairman of the Commission.

At the Ninth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (New York, March–April 1955) the Inter-American Commission of Women was represented by its Chairman and its Executive Secretary. The report submitted to this meeting dealt principally with the activities of the Commission since the Eighth Session of the said organ of the United Nations; the progress of women in the Americas in regard to political rights; equal remuneration for work of equal value; status of women in family law; nationality of married women; educational opportunities for women; participation of women in the economic life of their country; women in public office, etc.

Publication and Distribution of Documents

During the fiscal year 1954–55 the Secretariat of the Commission prepared 34 documents (in Spanish, English, or French) for the Tenth Assembly and for general distribution.

Favorable Changes in the Status of American Women

Women now have full suffrage in 18 American republics. In two others (Haiti and Peru) they may vote in municipal elections.

Pan American Sanitary Organization

Meetings

The Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, serving also as the Sixth Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, was held in Santiago, Chile, from October 7 to 22, 1954. Representatives attended from all member states except Honduras, suffering the damages of tropical storms. Canada was represented by an official observer. Observers were also present from the Organization of American States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and a number of nongovernmental organizations concerned with the field of public health. The Director General of the World Health Organization also attended.

The Conference was divided into two parts. The first was to fulfill its scientific constitutional function of serving "as a forum for the interchange of information and ideas relating to the prevention of disease, the promotion, preservation and restoration of mental and physical health, and the advancement of socio-medical measures and facilities for the prevention and treatment of physical and mental diseases in the Western Hemisphere." The second was to act as the "supreme governing body" of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and as Regional Committee for the Americas of the World Health Organization, dealing with constitutional, organic, and administrative matters.

The Conference approved 44 resolutions, covering 40 items of the agenda, which may be classified as follows: (1) resolutions covering the reports of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, of the Director, of the Permanent Committee on Revision of the Constitution, and on the eradication of malaria; (2) resolutions relating to the proposed Program and Budget for 1955, the Working Capital Fund, expenditures from

the Emergency Revolving Fund, budget appropriations, utilization of funds for intensification of the campaign against malaria, etc.; (3) a series of technical discussions on methods of improving the reliability of statistical data required for health programs, control of infant diarrheas, and application of health-education methods in rural areas of Latin America; and (4) a group of legal decisions on the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the functions of the Executive Committee, and other organizational matters.

The Director of the Bureau was re-elected by the Conference for a four-year term beginning February 1, 1955, and the Conference submitted his name to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization for appointment as Regional Director for the Americas of the World Health Organization for the same period. San Juan, Puerto Rico, was designated as the site for the Fifteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, to meet in 1958.

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization was held from October 4 to 7, in Santiago, preceding the Conference. The Twenty-fourth Meeting was also held in Santiago, immediately following the Conference.

Administrative Developments

The program of decentralization and economies, started in 1951, was vigorously continued. The position of Medical Advisor to the UNICEF Regional Office was established and an official designated to occupy the position, physically located at the UNICEF Regional Office.

With the stabilization of the organization and with the benefit of two years of operation under the decentralized structure, it was possible to place greater stress on the economy phase of the program. Major emphasis was laid on improved utilization of personnel and on simplification of methods and pr cedures. The development of basic budget estimates relating to field operations in different areas, for inclusion in the ann program and budget, was made the respon bility of the staff of the respective field offic In this way fiscal planning was integra with program planning at the operatio level. Another significant economy was troduced with the consolidation of procu ment responsibility in one central office.

Integrated Health Programs

The planning of programs by zone offi in consultation with national health autho ties, and the subsequent careful study of over-all program and budget, have resul in a widespread understanding and supp of the aims and functions of the Organi tion. National health administrations increasingly disposed to make use of international machinery, and health adm istrators show more and more appreciat of the value and need of having techni advisory services available through Organization. With the spread of mod techniques of public-health administrat and organization, the frequent use of c sulting and advisory services is accepted a normal and necessary element in growth a improvement.

The substantial number of intercoun projects gives clear evidence of the readin of governments to undertake joint action solving problems affecting more than c country. Last year's trend toward integra public-health projects is an indication of development of integrated national hea programs. Two such projects, on rural pu lic-health services, were started in 1954 Guatemala and in Nicaragua, and more planned for the future.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

During the year no American coun previously free of foot-and-mouth dise

ecame reinfected, although there was an utbreak in a part of Brazil, already infected, hich threatened to spread to livestock in ritish Guiana. The United States Depart-ent of Agriculture ban on transport of ivestock products from Mexico to the United tates terminated December 31, 1954.

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Dis-ase Center, located near Rio de Janeiro, is ow in its fourth year of operation. During he past year it has continued its four-fold unction of training, diagnosis, research, and ield consultation.

Throughout the year available equipment as studied and attention was given to the urchase of items for the establishment of a ilot vaccine-production plant. With this quipment practical field trials will be con-ucted of the newer vaccines developed in he research work. Expanded vaccine pro-uction led to the appointment of a virolo-ist.

Other Projects

The Organization continued to develop a eries of projects comprising training courses nd centers, vaccination, disease eradication, nd medical, public-health and nursing edu-ation. These projects deal with medical nd public-health education; a brucellosis raining course and a seminar on sanitary ngineering in Venezuela; nursing education nd tuberculosis teaching center in Ecuador; health-demonstration area in El Salva-or; yaws eradication and syphilis control in aiti; tuberculosis control and BCG vac-nation in Paraguay; a public-health demon-ration center in Peru; the Inter-American enter of Biostatistics in Chile, etc.

The basic agreement establishing the nstitute of Nutrition of Central America nd Panama, signed in 1953, was accepted 1954 by Nicaragua. This means that all entral American countries and Panama are ow members of the Institute. The Pan merican Sanitary Bureau will continue in charge of the administration, coordination, and execution of the Institute's programs and activities until December 21, 1959. On that date this function might then be taken over by the person or agency designated by the Council of the Institute under the terms and conditions that it may establish.

Publications

In fulfillment of its publications duties, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, through its Editorial Section, issued during the year the monthly periodical *Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.* After 32 years of uninterrupted publication, the *Bulletin* remains the outstanding public-health and medical journal in the Americas. The contents of the *Bulletin* consist of original articles as well as translations of selected articles, published either in English, Portuguese, or Spanish, frequently with a brief summary in an alternate language.

In addition to the *Bulletin*, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau published during the year, as in previous years, a large number of official documents and scientific and miscellaneous publications.

Inter-American Indian Institute

The Inter-American Indian Institute is the permanent committee of the Inter-American Indian Conferences. The Secretary, Dr. Juan Comas, represented the Institute and the Organization of American States at the Third Inter-American Indian Conference, held in La Paz, from August 2 to 12, 1954. Delegations from 16 American countries, members of the Institute, attended, as well as observers from international and inter-American organizations and national agencies interested in the Indian problems of America.

At that Congress it was announced that Argentina, Brazil, and Costa Rica had become members of the Institute. In August of 1953 the Dominican Republic denounced

the Convention establishing the Institute and, as provided in that Convention, its withdrawal as a member of the Institute became effective on August 23, 1954. Resolution 1 of the Third Indian Conference expressed regret at this decision and requested the Government of the Dominican Republic to kindly consent to reconsider its decision.

The work and results of the Conference can be classified in the following groups: socio-geographic and socio-economic questions; juridical and political questions; educational questions; questions relating to anthropology, demography, and the home; linguistic, literary, and artistic questions; questions relating to biology and public health; history of the Indians; and miscellaneous questions.

The Institute continues developing, in cooperation with UNESCO, the joint project to improve living conditions of Indian groups in the Mezquital Valley of Mexico. Special attention is being given to the study of Indian women, and a number of opinions and conclusions on several aboriginal groups have been collected and analyzed.

The Central American Indian Seminar was held under the auspices of the Institute in El Salvador, with highly fruitful and interesting results.

The publication of the quarterlies *América indígena* and *Boletín indigenista* was continued. These publications furnish a forum for the discussion of Indian problems in the Americas, serving to inform, coordinate, and disseminate news of activities relating to the American autochthonous social groups.

Inter American Statistical Institute

Internal Development

The Inter American Statistical Institute and the Council of the Organization of American States undertook to reappraise and to improve the Agreement between them, in the light of five years of experience sin its signing in 1950. Much of the attention the Executive Committee of the Institu was given to this subject. The proposed ne Agreement was endorsed by the members the Institute present at the Third Gener Assembly, which met in Quitandinha, P trópolis, Brazil, in June 1955, and subs quently was submitted to the vote of t constituent membership. The Committ also studied the matter of amendments the existing Statutes of the Institute, a has left that matter to be studied by t new Executive Committee which was elect by the General Assembly.

Meetings

During the year just ended, the Executi Committee of the Institute met three time two of its meetings being held during t month of June 1955 at the time of the inte American statistical meetings in Brazil. T First Session of the Committee on Statistic Education and the Third Session of t Committee on Improvement of Nation Statistics were held and the results tra mitted through the Institute's Executi Committee to the Third Inter-American St tistical Conference. This Conference pass 72 resolutions on statistical matters. Als the Institute participated in other technic seminars and conferences during 1954–5 related to inter-American statistical activit

Technical Projects

Technical activities in the fiscal year ce tered principally around preparations a documentation for the Brazil statistic meetings. Although the Institute is engag in activities in the fields of statistical educ tion, industrial statistics, census and sam ling techniques, agricultural statistics, inte national-trade statistics, demographic a health statistics, and statistical organizati and administration, technical documentati

or the Conference covered a wider range of atistical fields.

The Central American Course in Statistics, n El Salvador, and the Inter-American raining Center for Economic and Financial tatistics, in Chile, the latter a project of the rogram of Technical Cooperation of the rganization of American States, continued heir operations.

Publications

The principal publications issued in 954–55 were: *Estadística* (four quarterly sues with one supplement containing the rogress report of the Institute for the fiscal ear 1953–54); *Anotaciones sobre el estado de s estadísticas agropecuarias en los países mericanos; International Statistical Standrds: An annotated Bibliography of the Stastical Recommendations of International onferences, Meetings, and Agencies; Direcry of Statistical Personnel in the American ations, 1955;* and *Actividades estadísticas de s naciones americanas (No. 14, Honduras).*

Other Activities

A more detailed statement on the special rojects and activities for the past fiscal ear will be found in the section of this report hat deals with the work performed by the epartment of Economic and Social Affairs the Pan American Union. Also, the *Report the Executive Committee to the Third Genal Assembly for the Period January 1950–une 1955. . .* contains many items of interest even greater detail.

nter-American Defense Board

General Military Plan and Allied Projects

During 1954–55, the thirteenth year of its xistence as a military planning agency for ne collective defense of the Western Hemisphere, the Inter-American Defense Board continued its studies and deliberations on perfecting the "General Military Plan for the Defense of the American Continent". During this period three additional countries approved the General Military Plan and its Annexes. This brings to 19 the total number of nations that have approved the Plan in its entirety. The observations submitted by one country continued to be discussed. In addition, the Staff completed the following work: compilation of a *Dictionary of Military Terms,* preparation of a *Staff Manual,* and initiation of a new *Estimate of the Situation.*

Visits

The members of the Board made several trips to witness demonstrations of the Armed Forces of the United States, as follows: Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; and Camp Pendleton, Virginia. Special trips were also arranged to visit the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania, and the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation at Hagerstown, Maryland. The Chairman of the Board made extended trips to several member countries, visiting Chiefs of State and military leaders.

Sessions and Assemblies

The Inter-American Defense Board continued to hold its fortnightly regular sessions of the Council of Delegates, daily committee meetings of the Staff, meetings of the commissions of the Council of Delegates, and assemblies in honor of dignitaries of member nations. During the year, assemblies honored Ministers of Defense and Commanders of the Armed Forces from Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela, and the departing Chairman of the Board, Lt. General Howard A. Craig.

X

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee on Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The Committee on Technical Cooperation met 29 times during the fiscal year 1954–55. Two principal tasks occupied the committee during this fiscal year. The first, was its normal work of continuously reviewing and supervising the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States. The second, was its participation in the preparatory work for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the implementation of the decisions of that Meeting. The proposed Program of Technical Cooperation for the calendar year 1955 was presented to the Council in September 1954 by the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance. Due to the heavy schedule of work preceding the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting, the committee was unable to undertake review of the Program until the beginning of 1955. Prior to that time it introduced into the Council a resolution extending the authority of the Coordinating Committee to operate the Program until such time as the Council was able to take a decision with respect to the Program for 1955. The committee, before the Meeting in Brazil, studied the financial situation of the Program and recommended that the countries present their offers of contributions for the 1955 Program of Technical Cooperation during the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting. At the same time, the committee prepared a recommendation to the governments of the member states with respect to their contributions, suggesting that in the light of the decisions adopted at the Tenth Inter-American Conference with respect to the status and financing of the Program, those countri which had not done so consider increasi their contributions to the level which h previously been suggested by the commit in its function as the negotiating commit for contributions to the Program.

As a result of these steps, 20 governme announced their contributions for the 19 Program at the Meeting in Brazil and o government announced its offer shor thereafter. Thus, for the first time in t history of the Program, all of the mem states announced offers of contributions an annual Program, with a total $1,623,804.

The committee began, in January, detailed review of the Program of Techni Cooperation proposed by the Coordinati Committee for 1955.

As a result of this review, it presented the Council on April 13, 1955, a report co taining its recommendations with regard the 1955 Program. In this report the co mittee proposed that the six projects pr ently in operation be continued for the mainder of 1955. With respect to Proje No. 32 (Workshops on the Administration Children's Services), which had terminat in 1954, the committee presented to t Council the arguments for and against continuation in 1955, leaving to the Coun the final decision as to its inclusion in t Program. With respect to the budgets of t operating projects, the committee propos that a five per cent reduction be made in t budgets presented by the Coordinati Committee on Technical Assistance in ord to adjust to anticipated revenues. Howeve the committee noted that, if the Coun should decide to include Project No. 32 the Program, it would be necessary to redu the budgets by 6.9 per cent. The Coun accepted the latter alternative and on Ap

8, 1955, approved the 1955 Program of echnical Cooperation including all operat-ıg projects plus Project No. 32, with a total udget of $1,710,412, including administra-ve expenses.

In preparation for the Meeting of Minis-ers of Finance or Economy, the committee ssued instructions to its secretariat with espect to the preparation of a detailed study n the background, operations, and problems f the Program of Technical Cooperation nce its inception as well as a special study n technical-assistance activities in Latin merica. Members of the committee collab-rated with the special preparatory commit-ee in the drafting of a report of the Council o the Meeting, containing its observa-ons and recommendations with respect to valuation of technical assistance in Latin merica in pursuance of the Council's co-rdinating function in this field as assigned to by the Charter.

Following approval of the 1955 Program, ne committee proceeded to issue instructions o the Coordinating Committee on Technical ssistance with regard to the form of presen-ation of the 1956 proposed Program and nen entered into a discussion of the imple-nentation of the resolutions of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting. In view of the ecommendation of the Meeting that member tates should contribute to the program an mount sufficient to cover its total cost, the ommittee studied in detail the financial ystem of the Program and presented to the Council a report and recommendation con-erning a revision by which a target figure ould be set annually for total contributions o the Program and then be divided among he member states in the same proportion as heir contributions to the Pan American Union, adjusted to a 70 per cent contribution y the largest contributor. These figures ould then form the basis of a recommenda-ion to the member states as to their contri-utions for the ensuing year's Program. On June 16, 1955, the Council considered this recommendation and resolved to transmit it to the governments of the member states for their consideration prior to taking final action thereon.

Also, as a consequence of the decisions of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting, the committee undertook a revision of the resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended. A special working group appointed for this purpose had initiated its work by the end of the fiscal year.

In June the committee decided to send its Chairman and the Representative of Brazil to Latin America for the purpose of inspecting the projects of the Program of Technical Cooperation in order to provide information to the committee in the impending review of the proposed 1956 Program of Technical Cooperation.

The committee has also participated, jointly with the Committee on Social Cooperation, in a study of the future of Project No. 22 (Inter-American Housing Center) in the light of Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

The committee during the course of the year continued to maintain the Program under continuing review and to deal with various other matters in the general field of technical assistance. The committee also met with representatives of each of the cooperating agencies to receive reports of the progress of the Program, and, in June of 1955, members of the committee attended the twenty-seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to participate in the discussion of the proposed 1956 Program.

Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance

The Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, composed of representatives of the seven inter-American agencies participating in the Program of Technical Coopera-

tion, is charged with preparing the proposed annual Program and with development of the norms and procedures for the operation of the Program within the policies laid down by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

During the fiscal year 1954–55 the Coordinating Committee met three times at the headquarters of the Organization of American States in Washington. No new projects were initiated during the year, but the Committee continued to operate the existing centers and to maintain their operation under continuing review. At its meetings the Committee considered a number of administrative and organizational questions as well as other topics related to the promotion of the Program, including the possibility of obtaining funds from other sources. The Coordinating Committee submitted periodic fiscal and substantive reports to the Council on the operation of the Program and prepared the annual proposed Program for consideration by the Council.

The Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating Committee continued to concern itself throughout the fiscal year with the day-to-day affairs of the Program of Technical Cooperation. However, the majority of its time was devoted to serving as secretariat of the Committee on Technical Cooperation. It prepared all of the documentation for the three meetings of the Coordinating Committee and for the 29 meetings of the Committee on Technical Cooperation. It prepared also two additional sections of the *Manual for the Operation of the Program of Technical Cooperation* concerning respectively "Fiscal Procedures" and "Policies and Procedures of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance".

In addition, the Secretariat prepared two basic documents for the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, the first a detailed and extensive summary of the activities of the Program since its inception, the actions taken by the Council and by Tenth Inter-American Conference w respect thereto, and the outstanding pr lems which presented themselves in its ope tion. The second document was a gene survey of the technical-assistance activi in Latin America, including those of United Nations, the Organization of Am can States, the United States, and priv organizations. The Secretariat also part pated in the preparation of the document the Council submitted to the Meeting. T Executive Secretary served as a techni advisor at the Fourth Extraordinary Me ing, and the Program Specialist of the Sec tariat served as a secretary of the subcc mittee of the Meeting which dealt with subject of technical cooperation. The Exe tive Secretary, following the Meeting, visi three countries to discuss with governmen officials the participation of their gove ments in the Program. During the year Secretariat continued to maintain liais relationship with the Expanded Program Technical Assistance of the United Natio and with the bilateral programs of the Uni States Government. Preliminary conta were also established with several priv foundations with respect to their interest technical-assistance activities in Latin Am ica.

Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Econo

The Meeting adopted several decisio relating to the Program of Technical Coo eration dealing with the status of the P gram, the technical level of its activiti new activities, disposition of projects, fina ing, participation of governments decisions, and coordination with other p grams. The decisions with respect to fina ing have been discussed above, and seve of the decisions with relation to the raising the technical level of projects as well as t more direct participation of governments the planning of the Program have been tak

nto account in the proposed revision of the esolution of April 10, 1950. With relation o new activities, the Meeting urged that pecial attention be given to activities of raining and research in the field of industrial echnology. The Meeting also urged that xisting centers of the Program be transerred as soon as practicable to national nstitutions. In addition to decisions with espect to the Program of Technical Coopration the Meeting considered other aspects f technical cooperation and approved everal resolutions in this regard. Among hese was a resolution in which the Council s requested to make an evaluation of techical-assistance programs and resources urrently available in the Americas and to naintain this evaluation up to date with the urpose of providing the member states with ontinuing informational service, thus facilitating their access to sources of technical ssistance. Another resolution required that ssistance be furnished in the development f regional plans of economic integration.

ctivities of the Program of Technical Cooperation

The Program of Technical Cooperation of he Organization of American States was nitiated by the Inter-American Economic nd Social Council at its First Extraordinary Meeting. A resolution adopted on April 10, 950, in the course of that Meeting, entitled Program of Technical Cooperation of the rganization of American States", constituted charter for the Program and established its asic principles, regulations, and administrative organization. The Program functions nder the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interamerican Economic and Social Council and s executed under the direction of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistnce. The Program is supported by annual oluntary contributions made by member tates to a Special Account for Technical ssistance. In addition to the contributions made to this account, individual projects of the Program receive substantial support in cash, facilities, and services from the governments of the countries where they are located.

The basic orientation of the Program since its inception has been directed to the establishment of international training centers to which member states are entitled to send trainees for specialized instruction under internationally recruited faculties of recognized competence. The curriculum is prepared in the light of the problems peculiar to each area, and, whenever possible, instruction is given in the language of the trainee. These centers, in addition to providing training, also perform research and consultant functions, which are available to all member countries of the Organization.

The operations of the Program from its beginning through July 1, 1954, are described in previous reports of the Secretary General as well as in detailed reports prepared for the Tenth Inter-American Conference and for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

As noted earlier in this section, the Program of Technical Cooperation for the calendar year 1955 was approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on April 28, 1955. This Program provides for continuation of seven active projects with a total operating budget of $1,631,594 plus $78,818 for over-all administrative expense. The operating projects are as follows:

Project No. 10, *Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics* (Cooperating Agency, Inter American Statistical Institute; 1955 approved budget, $161,159).

The Center was inaugurated on January 16, 1953, in Santiago, Chile, in cooperation with the University of Chile, with facilities furnished by the Government of that coun-

try. Seventy students were enrolled in its first training course and 60 in its second course. The third course was begun in January 1955 with 35 students taking the full course and 33 students taking part-time selective courses.

Project No. 22, *Inter-American Housing Center* (Cooperating Agency, Pan American Union; 1955 approved budget, $215,285).

The Center was opened for training on May 27, 1952, with organization having been completed in the previous year. The Center has completed three one-year courses with 19 trainees from 12 countries in 1952, 18 trainees from 15 countries in 1953, and 26 trainees from 20 countries in 1954. The fourth one-year training course began in March 1955 with 26 trainees from 14 American countries, plus one United Nations trainee from the Gold Coast in Africa. The Center, in addition to its training facilities which comprise a full academic year of training in all aspects of housing design, planning and construction, also conducts intensive research in building materials and construction methods, offers advisory services to member states, and conducts a scientific-communications service.

Project No. 26, *Inter-American Rural Normal School* (Cooperating Agency, Pan American Union; 1955 approved budget, $173,330).

The first classes of this project were initiated on April 1, 1954, at the Center in Rubio, Venezuela. Eighty trainees are in attendance at the school for a full two-year course; 50 on scholarships provided by the Program. The project is instructing these students as teams in organization and administration of rural normal schools, curriculum and teaching in rural normal schools, agricultural education, health education, and for home and family life. Basic general training is furnished in teaching methods in rural sociology, English, Spanish, mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences.

Project No. 29, *Pan American Train*
Center for the Evaluation of Natural
sources (Cooperating Agency, Pan Americ
Institute of Geography and History; 19
approved budget, $145,290).

The first phase of this project, a survey
existing data on natural resources in each
the 20 Latin American countries, was co
pleted in 1953, and the results were p
lished in early 1954. The training Center
Brazil was formally inaugurated on July
1954, with 40 fellowship trainees from
countries in attendance. The second cou
is now under way with 53 trainees. In ad
tion to these trainees large numbers of s
dents from the host country also attend t
courses. The training course is divided in
three general phases—a general course, fo
technical courses, and seminars—and is
signed to teach the trainees the methods b
suited for filling in the gaps in natur
resource data in their own countries as
vealed by the survey undertaken in t
first phase of the project.

Project No. 32, *Workshops on the Adm*
istration of Children's Services (Cooperati
Agency, American International Institu
for the Protection of Childhood; 1955 a
proved budget, $32,366).

This project consists of an annual int
national workshop with trainees from a giv
number of countries, followed by the orga
ization of national workshops by the proje
staffs in each of the countries from whi
the participants in the international wor
shop came. Three international worksho
have been held, beginning in 1952, and n
tional workshops have been held in each
the 21 member states. Although the proje
terminated at the end of 1954, it was r
newed for two years by the Inter-Americ
Economic and Social Council and empha
was placed on the problems of juvenile d
linquency.

Project No. 39, *Technical Education f*
the Improvement of Agriculture and Rur

fe (Cooperating Agency, Inter-American stitute of Agricultural Sciences; 1955 approved budget, $495,813).

Three regional training centers have been tablished for this project: the Northern ne Center, in Havana, Cuba; the Andean ne Center, in Lima, Peru; and the South- n Zone Center, in Montevideo, Uruguay. ie project is administered and directed by central service unit located in San José, sta Rica. The project offers international urses at many locations in the Americas as ell as national courses taught by project chnicians at the request of specific coun- ies. During the fiscal year 10 international urses were offered by the project, and 16 tional courses. These courses cover a wide nge of agricultural specialties, including tension, pasturage management, home onomics, grain storage and drying, soil e and conservation, land economics, farm anagement, and irrigation and drainage.

Project No. 77, *Pan American Aftosa enter* (Cooperating Agency, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; 1955 approved budget, $248,218).

This Center was initiated in July 1951 and occupies permanent facilities provided by the Government of Brazil. During the fiscal year it continued its important program of research and diagnostic services in addition to offering two international courses, one at the Center with 33 trainees, and one in Bogotá, Colombia, with 40 trainees. These intensive courses cover all aspects of detection, prevention, and control of the disease.

Project No. 23, *Inter-American Centers of Advanced Training for Urban and Regional Planning* (Cooperating Agency, Pan American Union; 1955 budget, $84,042), is included in the 1955 Program but has not yet been initiated owing to a shortage of funds.

Project No. 81, *Pan American Zoonosis Center* (Cooperating Agency, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; 1955 budget, $76,091), is also contained in the 1955 Program, and will be established when the necessary funds are available.

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year 1954-1955

art I. General and Special Funds of the Pan American Union

Quota assessments for the fiscal year 954–55 amounted to $3,159,941 (the same tal as for the year 1953–54). Of this amount 2,534,486 (including $34,560 for quotas aid in advance prior to July 1, 1954), 80.21 per cent, has been collected, leaving n unpaid balance of $625,455. Collections unpaid quota assessments for prior years mounted to $270,480, or 57.44 per cent. otal quota assessments outstanding as of ne 30, 1955, amounted to $825,888 and cording to years were as follows: 1952–53, 38,937; 1953–54, $111,496; and 1954–55, 325,455.

The uncollected amounts are not reflected the current year's operations because revenue from quotas is recorded on a cash collection basis. Prepayments of quota assessments for the fiscal year 1955–56 were $16,473 and are carried accordingly, as a deferred item, in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Accountability for Funds, Exhibit I of this report.

The appropriations for the year were originally approved by resolution of the Council of the Organization of American States in the sum of $3,186,941. During the year, however, they were increased to $3,228,191 by approval of the Council. The details of the increases are given in Exhibit III, which also records all transfers between chapters of the budget, and the authorities permitting such transfers.

It is customary that vouchers covering

disbursements from the General Fund of the Pan American Union be examined by the internal audit staff prior to payment, and periodic test checks are made of the accounts and records administered by the Treasurer.

The Working Capital Fund increased during the year from $474,953 to $531,614, a net addition to the Fund of $56,661. The principal sources of increment were sales of publications and income from investments. This year there were no unexpended balances available for further increase as the appropriations were expended in full. It should be noted that $106,237 of the balance of $531,614 was temporarily loaned to the General Fund because of a lag in the collection of quotas toward the close of the year. This amount has since been returned to the Working Capital Fund. Exhibit IV of this report shows in detail the additions to and deductions from the Fund during the year.

It is the practice of the Union to invest idle funds available during the year in order to augment miscellaneous income accruing to the Working Capital Fund. Purchases of bank time certificates of deposit were made at six different times, varying from $200,000, to $1,000,000. Income from these sources amounted to $16,090, to which was added $1,072, discount on United States Treasury Bills (with a redemption value of $400,000), which were purchased in the previous year but did not mature until this year. At the close of the year, investments consisted of bank time certificates of deposit for $100,000, with interest at 1½ per cent. Interest rates obtainable have varied from one to two per cent according to the market.

The Union has followed the general pr tice of writing off the cost of fixed ass such as buildings and equipment, at time of the expenditure. However, beca of the manner of their financing, a part of cost of the Administration Building and the premises occupied by the Inter-Ameri Defense Board is carried forward in accou to be amortized as and when the related debtedness is liquidated.

Unliquidated obligations of the Union the end of the year (for printing costs curred) were as follows:

Américas magazine (issued monthly)	$ 2,100
Proceedings of the Tenth Inter-American Conference	24,948
Catalogue of Pan American Union publications	2,220
	$29,268

Long-term obligations of the Union ha been reduced from $683,580 to $570,318. this latter sum there was an unliquidat portion of a note payable to the Americ Security and Trust Company, Washingt D. C., in the amount of $135,000. Duri the year, the Retirement and Pension Fu purchased this note from the bank as investment. Since the close of the year t Union has paid $100,000, leaving a balan due the Fund of $35,000.

In addition to the regular budgetary a counts of the Pan American Union, there a a number of special accounts maintaine Generally speaking, these accounts cov transactions pertaining to the administrati

grants or contributions made to the Union or special purposes, and funds of other ganizations held by it as custodian.

Funds for financing philatelic activities ere furnished out of receipts accumulated om the sale of stamps to philatelists in rior years. Future activities are largely pendent upon the requests made by par- cipating governments for the use of our cilities. In addition to the stamps owned y the Union and held for resale, it had 194,757 (face value) in postage stamps on nsignment from various Latin American untries for resale to philatelists.

art II. Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund

Loans outstanding increased from 142,416.60 at the beginning of the year to 152,005.34 at the end. Past-due loans mount to $32,067.82, compared with 19,257.69 at the close of the previous year.

Funds available for new loans and expenses mounted to $26,247.24 at the close of the ear as against $20,606.51 at the beginning.

Net income of $35,785.47 compares with 22,098.46 for the previous year, an increase f $13,687.01. This increase was due, rincipally, to the profit derived from sales f securities. Upon advice of investment ounsel there has been a gradual shifting om stocks to bonds to obtain a better- alanced portfolio. Securities held as of une 30, 1955, amounted to $663,832.67, n increase of $24,770.09 over the amount eld at the beginning of the year.

Part III. Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS

Uncollected pledges, on June 30, 1955, for the Program of Technical Cooperation amounted to $1,106,978. It should be remembered, however, that the accounts of the Program are maintained on a calendar-year basis, and the separate annual report yet to be submitted on that basis should present a better picture with respect to these pledges.

Total resources for the Program at the end of the fiscal year were as follows:

Cash in bank:	
Dollars	$ 11,904
Latin American currencies	130,421
	$ 142,325
Uncollected pledges	1,106,978
	$1,249,303

While all contributions are pledged in terms of dollars, certain Latin American governments pay their pledges in their own national currencies, at stipulated rates of exchange. Consequently, there is a reduction in the dollar value of a pledge when it is converted at the free rate of exchange prevailing at the time of its collection. The amount of $189,132 is the total of all such reductions for the 12 months ended June 30, 1955, and the amount accumulated from inception of the Program, in 1951, to the same date, was $602,525.

EXHIBIT I

PAN AMERICAN UNION

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR FUNDS[1]

as of June 30, 1955

ASSETS			LIABILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR FUNDS		
Cash in banks and on hand			Accounts payable		
American Security and Trust Company	$601,712.82		Provision for income tax allowances to employees	$117,646.86	
Latin American currencies—estimated	1,000.00		Publication printing costs obligated	29,268.06	
Petty cash funds	1,600.00		Philatelic deposits and stamp accounts	4,920.00	
		$ 604,312.82	Other	12,612.27	
					$ 164,447.19
Certificates of Deposit					
American Security and Trust Company with interest at 1½%		100,000.00	Long-term obligations—contra		
Receivables and other assets			Retirement and Pension Fund:		
Past-due quotas (Exhibit II)	$825,888.02		New Administration Building	$285,000.00	
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences—funds advanced	55,000.00		Contribution to the Fund	150,000.00	
	$880,888.02			$435,000.00	
Deposits—insurance and airline companies	12,864.44		Trust notes payable	135,318.15[3]	
Advances for travel and other purposes	32,002.71				570,318.15
Stamps owned for resale	4,226.48[2]		Deferred Items		
	$929,981.65		Quotas collected in advance for the fiscal year 1955–56 (Exhibit II)	$ 16,473.14	
Less: Provision for pending collections	880,888.02		Transfers of appropriations from the fiscal year 1954–55	9,993.38	
		49,093.63			26,466.52

Anticipation of future revenues pledged for payment of long-term obligations—contra			
Building costs (unamortized balances):			
Administration Building	$285,000.00		
Inter-American Defense Board buildings and grounds	135,318.15		
	$420,318.15		
Contribution to the Retirement and Pension Fund	150,000.00		
		570,318.15	
Totals		$1,323,724.60	

Accountability for Funds			
Working Capital Fund		$531,614.49	
General Fund—deduct			
Temporary transfer pending receipts of collections		106,236.75	
		$425,377.74	
Other funds of a nonbudgetary nature			
Revolving Fund for financing activities undertaken as custodian or for the accommodation of member governments and others	$30,000.00		
Philatelic Fund	5,235.32		
Fundamental Education Program Fund	5,282.29		
		40,517.61	
Special Funds (Exhibit IV)			
Inter American Statistical Institute	$34,939.80		
Funds contributed for special purposes	33,580.07		
Technical-assistance project funds	28,077.52		
		96,597.39	
			562,492.74
Totals			$1,323,724.60

[1] Does not include the Pan American Union Retirement and Pension Fund, for which separate annual reports, on a calendar basis, are submitted. Parts II and III of this report cover the activities, respectively, of the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund and the Special Account of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States; therefore, they are not included in the above figures. Similarly, there has been excluded, in keeping with past practice, a fund (approximately $40,000) established by Dr. Leo S. Rowe from his personal funds during his lifetime for the purpose of providing benefits to the employees of the Pan American Union. The Special Account for the Program is maintained on a calendar year basis, and annual reports are submitted later on such a basis.

[2] In addition, the Union had $194,757 (face value) in postage stamps on consignment from various Latin American countries, for resale to philatelists.

[3] Payable in installments of $19,500 annually (principal and interest) with balance due in 1961.

EXHIBIT II

Pan American Union

QUOTA ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES

for the fiscal year 1954–1955

MEMBER GOVERNMENT	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR			COLLECTIONS			END OF THE YEAR		
	QUOTA ASSESSMENTS 1954–55	UNPAID QUOTA BALANCES PRIOR YEARS	PREPAID QUOTAS FOR 1954–55	QUOTA ASSESSMENTS 1954–55	UNPAID QUOTA BALANCES PRIOR YEARS	PREPAID QUOTAS FOR 1955–56	QUOTA ASSESSMENTS 1954–55	UNPAID QUOTAS PRIOR YEARS	TOTAL QUOTA BALANCES OUTSTANDING
Argentina	$ 233,835.00	—	—	—	—	—	$233,835.00	—	$233,835.00
Bolivia	11,060.00	$ 36,419.60	—	—	$ 27,227.60	—	11,060.00	$ 9,192.00	20,252.00
Brazil	262,907.00	—	$22,523.86	$ 172,523.86	—	—	90,383.14	—	90,383.14
Chile	61,935.00	4,604.88	—	61,935.00	4,604.88	$ .12	—	—	—
Colombia	76,786.00	—	3,583.00	76,786.00	—	3,583.00	—	—	—
Costa Rica	7,584.00	—	6,857.00	7,584.00	—	7,584.00	—	—	—
Cuba	63,831.00	120,889.00	—	—	—	—	63,831.00	120,889.00	184,720.00
Dominican Republic	9,480.00	—	—	9,480.00	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	7,584.00	11,295.11	—	—	11,266.66	—	7,584.00	28.45	7,612.45
El Salvador	11,060.00	9,480.00	—	9,480.00	9,480.00	—	1,580.00	—	1,580.00
Guatemala	13,272.00	2,812.91	—	13,272.00	2,812.91	4,907.54	—	—	—
Haiti	7,584.00	—	—	7,584.00	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	7,584.00	—	1,596.48	7,584.00	—	398.48	—	—	—
Mexico	140,617.00	134,297.00	—	—	134,297.00	—	140,617.00	—	140,617.00
Nicaragua	7,584.00	384.50	—	3,697.48	384.50	—	3,886.52	—	3,886.52
Panama	9,480.00	—	—	9,480.00	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	7,584.00	2,421.91	—	—	—	—	7,584.00	2,421.91	10,005.91
Peru	33,811.00	67,902.00	—	—	—	—	33,811.00	67,902.00	101,713.00
United States	2,085,561.00	—	—	2,085,561.00	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	31,283.00	80,407.00	—	—	80,407.00	—	31,283.00	—	31,283.00
Venezuela	69,519.00	—	—	69,519.00	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	$3,159,941.00	$470,913.91	$34,560.34[1]	$2,534,486.34	$270,480.55	$16,473.14 (Exhibit I)	$625,454.66	$200,433.36	$825,888.02 (Exhibit I)

[1] Collected prior to July 1, 1954.

Pan American Union

ADDITIONS, REALLOCATIONS, AND TRANSFERS BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF THE BUDGET

for the fiscal year 1954–1955

CHAPTER	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	ADDITIONAL FUNDS	INCREASED APPROPRIATION	REALLOCATIONS OF DUTIES FROM	REALLOCATIONS OF DUTIES TO	REVISED APPROPRIATION	TRANSFERS BETWEEN CHAPTERS[5] FROM	TRANSFERS BETWEEN CHAPTERS[5] TO	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
1. Executive and Public Relations Offices	$ 379,100	$15,000[1]	$ 394,100	$207,480	$213,600	$ 400,220	—	$ 34,566	$ 434,786
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	551,730	18,250[2]	569,980	—	—	569,980	$ 9,820	—	560,160
3. Department of International Law	303,200	—	303,200	29,300	—	273,900	19,865	—	254,035[6]
4. Department of Cultural Affairs	488,450	8,000[3]	496,450	—	4,580	501,030	17,913	—	483,117[7]
5. Department of Administrative Services	446,400	—	446,400	—	18,600	465,000	5,595	—	459,405
6. Common Staff Costs	436,606	—	436,606	—	—	436,606	—	14,160	450,766
7. General Services	175,200	—	175,200	—	—	175,200	—	38,033	213,233
8. Permanent Equipment	25,000	—	25,000	—	—	25,000	—	14,686	39,686
9. Debt Service	119,400	—	119,400	—	—	119,400	—	—	119,400
10. Contingencies	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	50,000	48,252	—	1,748
11. Inter-American Defense Board	211,855	—	211,855	—	—	211,855	—	—	211,855
Totals	$3,186,941	$41,250	$3,228,191	$236,780	$236,780	$3,228,191	$101,445	$101,445	$3,228,191

[1] Transfer from the Working Capital Fund to take care of increased publication costs, provision for which is in budget resolution of the Council of the OAS for the fiscal year 1954–55.

[2] Transfer from the Working Capital Fund for expenses of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A ECOSOC, as approved by the Council of the OAS on September 16, 1954.

[3] Transfer from 1953–54 appropriations for expenses of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, as recommended in the report of the Finance Committee on the budget for the fiscal year 1954–55.

[4] Reorganization by the Secretary General of the Office of Public Relations with a consequent reallocation of duties to other offices of the Pan American Union.

[5] Transfers of funds between chapters of the Budget as authorized in the resolution of the Council of the OAS on the budget for 1954–55.

[6] Includes transfer of unexpended funds of $3,500 to the fiscal year 1955–56 appropriations for expenses of the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, as approved by the Council of the OAS on May 18, 1955.

[7] Includes transfer of unexpended funds of $6,493.38 to the 1955–56 appropriations, for expenses of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, as approved by the Council of the OAS on May 18, 1955.

EXHIBIT

PAN AMERICAN UNION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR FUNDS AND THEIR DISPOSITION

for the fiscal year 1954–1955

DESCRIPTION	TOTALS	GENERAL FUND	WORKING CAPITAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS NONBUDGETARY	SPECIAL FUNDS
Fund Balances on July 1, 1954	$ 983,153.15	$ 248,737.36	$474,953.32	$52,052.59	$207,409.
Receipts					
Collections of Quotas:					
Fiscal year 1954-55 (Exhibit II)	$2,534,486.34	$2,534,486.34	—	—	—
Prior years (Exhibit II)	270,480.55	270,480.55	—	—	—
Appropriation transferred from fiscal year 1953-54:					
Inter-American Cultural Council	8,000.00	8,000.00	—	—	—
Refunds of unexpended balances—prior years	1,299.21	—	$ 1,299.21	—	—
Miscellaneous income	126,886.36	—	126,886.36	—	—
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences:					
Payment on account of its indebtedness	7,500.00	—	7,500.00	—	—
Fundamental Education Program:					
Funds allocated for operations	54,520.00	—	—	$54,520.00	—
Sales of publications	10,469.97	—	—	10,469.97	—
Philatelic—discounts on sales of stamps	2,370.22	—	—	2,370.22	—
Inter American Statistical Institute:					
Membership dues, etc.	7,963.01	—	—	—	$ 7,963.
Contributions in Latin American currencies	1,000.00	—	—	—	1,000.
Contributions for special purposes	15,804.39	—	—	—	15,804.
Technical-assistance projects funds (Exhibit V)	534,849.30	—	—	—	534,849.
	$3,575,629.35	$2,812,966.89	$135,685.57	$67,360.19	$559,616
Disbursements					
Budgeted expenditures (Exhibit III)	$3,228,191.00	$3,228,191.00	—	—	—
Other expenditures	18,774.40	—	$ 18,774.40	—	—
Fundamental Education Program—expenditures	67,338.29	—	—	$67,338.29	—
Philatelic—operating expenses	1,556.88	—	—	1,556.88	—
Building-construction fund	10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00	—
Inter American Statistical Institute:					
General and administrative expenses	12,424.43	—	—	—	$ 12,424.
Contributions for special purposes	30,465.15	—	—	—	30,465.
Technical-assistance projects—expenditures	627,539.61	—	—	—	627,539.
	$3,996,289.76	$3,228,191.00	$ 18,774.40	$78,895.17	$670,429.
Transfers Between Funds					
Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Economic and Social Council	—	$ 18,250.00	($18,250.00)	—	—
Increased printing costs of publications	—	15,000.00	(15,000.00)	—	—
Miscellaneous income	—	27,000.00	(27,000.00)	—	—
	—	$ 60,250.00	($60,250.00)	—	—
Fund Balances on June 30, 1955	$ 562,492.74 (Exhibit I)	($ 106,236.75)	$ 531,614.49	$40,517.61	$ 96,597. (Exhibit

EXHIBIT V

Pan American Union

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF TECHNICAL-ASSISTANCE FUNDS

during the fiscal year 1954–1955

PROJECT	BALANCE JULY 1, 1954	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS[2]	BALANCE JUNE 30, 1955
ject 10, "Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics", Santiago, Chile[1]	$35,884.30	$134,597.20	$166,787.82	$3,693.68
ject 16, "Training Center for Directors of the Cooperative Movement", San Juan, Puerto Rico	241.34	—	241.34	—
ject 22, "Inter-American Housing and Planning Center", Bogotá, Colombia	29,474.43	189,790.44	195,804.59	23,460.28
ject 26, "Inter-American Rural Normal School", Rubio, Venezuela	47,146.03	152,070.91	193,420.43	5,796.51
sts of administering the projects, Pan American Union	3,614.40	11,576.35	16,604.15	(1,413.40)
	$116,360.50	$488,034.90	$572,858.33	$31,537.07
sts of administering the Program by the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance	4,407.33	47,055.74	54,922.62	(3,459.55)
Totals	$120,767.83	$535,090.64	$627,780.95	$28,077.52 (Exhibit I)

[1] This is a project of the Inter American Statistical Institute but is administered by the Pan American Union.
[2] Disbursements made through the project centers are for operating expenses.

EXHIBIT

Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

as of June 30, 1955

ASSETS

Cash in Bank		
American Security and Trust Company		$ 29,94
Securities		
Bonds	$218,410.29[1]	
Stocks	445,422.38[2]	
		663,83
Notes Receivable—Students		
Current	$112,567.52	
Past due	31,337.82	
		143,90
Notes Receivable—Employees		
Current	$ 7,370.00	
Past due	240.00	
Past due (former employees)	490.00	
		8,10
Accounts Receivable		
Dividends and interest		94
Total		$846,72
Represented by		
Operating Account:		
Balance on July 1, 1954	$185,942.81	
Net income for the year	35,785.47	
		$221,72
Capital Account		625,00
Total		$846,72

[1] The excess of the market value over the book value was $3,945.71.

[2] The excess of the market value over the book value was $274,772.62.

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COSTA RICA	FERNANDO FOURNIER
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